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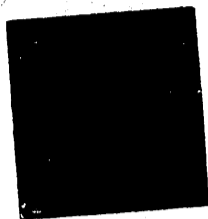
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EASTERN

**F.O.
371**

1947



PALESTINE

File No. 951

pp. 3112 - 6543

**CLOSED
UNTIL
1978**

61875

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

31

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E 3112 2

1947

PALESTINE

14 APR 1947

Registry Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E 3112/951/31

Mr Giffety Smith

Tedda

162

13 April 1947

14

Palestine and U.N

Refer F.D. (E) 293 to Baghdad (E 2143/951/31).
From memo to Amir Hajid by Yusuf Yassin
recommending postponement of Saudi Arabian
vote reply to Sec Gen's invitation until
after special meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers
on April 19. It seems clear that Arab League
is produced against idea of preparatory committee
and prefer special session of General Assembly.

Last Paper.

3098

(Minutes.)

See E 3038

References.

H23. 167
4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

61875

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

P. S. 22/4

24/4/48

Next Paper.

E 3220

32003 F.O.P.

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E 3112

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained
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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION
DISTRIBUTION.

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Grafftey Smith
No. 162.

D. 1.15.p.m. April 13th, 1947.
R. 5.15.p.m. April 13th, 1947.

April 13th, 1947.

Repeated to Cairo,
Bagdad,
Damascus,
Beirut,
Jerusalem,
Amman.

14 APR 1947

-----000-----

IMPORTANT

RESTRICTED.

Your telegram No. 293 to Bagdad.

From a message sent from Cairo to Amir Faisal by Sheikh Yusuf Yassin recommending postponement of the Saudi Arabian Government's reply to Secretary General's invitation until it seems clear that the Arab League is prejudiced against the idea of a preparatory Committee on Palestine and prefers a special session of the General Assembly to consider the Palestine question.

2. I have spoken to the Saudi Arabian Government on lines of Beirut telegram No. 269.

Foreign Office please pass Important to Amman as my telegram No. 22.

Beirut please pass Important to Damascus as my telegram No. 18.

[Repeated to Amman Important].

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FO 371/61875

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1941

E

E 3224 4

PALESTINE

14 APR

Registry Number } E3220/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. *in Damascus*

Dated *122*

Received in Registry } *16 April 1947*

17

Palestine and U.N.

*Refer Damascus III. (E 3098/957/31)
Syrian P.M. states that Political Committee
of Arab League will meet there within
next few days. AZZAM SAMIR RFFAI and
FADKA SAMANI, have already arrived and
reps are expected from Saudi Arabia, Yemen
and Palestine.*

Last Paper.

3112

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

*Egyptian Dep.
2/19/47*

H23. 18/4

(Action completed.)

2 Jul 19/4

(Index.)

24/8/48

Next Paper.

E 3245

32008 F.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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E 3220
17 APR

En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Scrivener

No.122

D. 9.50 a.m. 17th April, 1947.

16th April, 1947. R. 2.00 p.m. 17th April, 1947.

F F F F

IMPORTANT

My telegram No. 111.

E 7098/951/31

Committee of Arab League will meet there 'within' next few days. Azzam Samir Refai and Fadel Jamali have already arrived and representatives are expected from Saudi Arabia Yemen and Palestine. Telegram No. 2. to Beirut.



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FO 371/61875

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1947

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PALESTINE

E 3245 6

18 APR

Registry Number } E3245/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

M. Scrivener,
No. Damascus

Dated 123

Received in Registry } 17th April

18th April

Meeting of Arab League Political Committee

Refers to Damascus tel. 122 (E3220/951/31).
Committee met under chairmanship of Jamil
Nardam Bey on 16 April, in Damascus. It
was decided that first objectives of Arab States
when Palestine question went before U.N. were;
the independence of Palestine, the abolition of the
mandate, & immediate prohibition of immigration.

Last Paper.

7220

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

U.N. Dep. ^{SW}

H.B. 18/4

(Action completed.)

J.P. 23/4

(Ind.)

[Handwritten signature]

Next Paper.

3246

32008 F.O.P.

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References: -

FO 371/61875

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E 3245

En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION
FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Scrivener (via Beirut No. 3)
No. 123 D. 5.00 p.m. 17th April, 1947.
17th April, 1947. R. 8.55 p.m. 17th April, 1947.

IMPORTANT *///*

My telegram No. 122. *E 3245/21/10*

Following is translation of official communique regarding the meeting of the Arab League Political committee in Damascus on April 16th. All the members were represented.

[Begins]

Political committee of the Arab League composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Governments and of the Secretary General of the Arab League met under the chairmanship of Jamil Mardam Bey at 6.30 p.m. on 16th April in Damascus. After discussing their attitude in the Palestine question when taken up before the United Nations whether at the present extraordinary session or at next ordinary session it was decided that the independence of Palestine, the abolition of the Mandate and the immediate prohibition of immigration, are the first objectives of the Arab States. The Committee also discussed ways and means and various suggestions taken to guide the delegation representing the Arab League countries at the United Nations and to co-ordinate their plans. The Committee will meet again at 7 p.m. on 17th April to complete discussions.

[Ends]

18 APR 1947

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14

1947

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PALESTINE

E 3246

18 APR

8

Registry Number } E3246/951/3
 TELEGRAM FROM
 No. Sin A. Kirkbride,
 Amman.
 Dated 125
 Received in Registry } 16 April 1947
 18 April 1947

Meeting of Arab League Political Committee.

Transjordan Government received invitation to meeting in Damascus verbally via their Minister in Beirut. Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he would be unable to attend a) because Syrian Govt. had failed to deal with certain questions outstanding between the two countries, b) because of manner in which invitation was sent, c) because notice given was too short. After series of personal discussions and apologies, he agreed to be present at the meeting.

Last Paper.

? 245-

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

M.E. S. ^{26/4}
 Mr. B. ^{26/4} Apr. 26

H.B. 14/4

(Action completed.)

J.E.W. 26/4

(Index.)

[Signature] 26/4

Next Paper.

E 3249

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1	1	2			

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E 32460

18 APR

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Cypher/OTP. CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM AMMAN TO DAMASCUS.

Sir A. Kirkbride. D. 12.35 p.m. 16th April, 1947.
No. 28. R. 9.15 p.m. 16th April, 1947.
16th April, 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 125.
Bagdad - Saving
Beirut - Saving,
Cairo - Saving
Jedda - Saving,
British Middle East Office Cairo - Saving,
Jerusalem - Saving.

Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Reference your telegram No. 16 of April 10th.

Invitation for the meeting on the 16th reached the Transjordan Government on the 15th via their Minister in Beirut to whom it was apparently delivered verbally.

route regretting that he would be unable to be present at the meeting at Damascus for the following reasons:
(a) failure of Syrian Government, in spite of their promises, to deal with certain questions outstanding between the two countries (b) the manner in which the invitation was sent to the Transjordan Government (c) the shortness of the notice given.

Commenting to me the Minister remarked that he could not visit Damascus until Syrian Prime Minister had replied to a letter which he had addressed to him in January (see paragraph 6 of my Situation Report for February).

He pointed out that formal invitations had been sent by the Syrian Government direct to other Arab States whereas that for Transjordan was delivered through the Minister at Beirut who was not even accredited to Syrian Government. The reply produced long telegrams of explanation and apology from Beirut and Damascus and after a series of personal discussions by telephone between the Prime Minister of Transjordan and the Prime Ministers of Syria and the Lebanon the former agreed to be present at the meeting and leave by air today.



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1941

PALESTINE

18 APR

Registry Number

E 3249/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Lieut. M. Stonehouse
Bird.

Dated

Received in Registry

Bagdad.
353.
17 April 1941

Palestine, Iraqi Resolution
Refer F.O. W 320 (E 2733/951/31). States
has informed minister in sense of para 2 under ref.
urged him to stop off in London on his way
to New York. seek an interview with the
Dept and do his best to remove very painful
impression which Iraqi recent behaviour
has justifiably created. He promised to do
so. may be expected about April 21.

Last Paper.

3246

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

H.B. 18/4

then we must be ready for a call
by Dr. Jamali ... Monday next

P. J. Jarram
18/4

I suggest that Mr Butler should see Dr. Jamali.
I submit a brief.

P. J. Jarram
19/4

for record & conversation see E 3399/3/93

S. J. 24/4

(Action completed.)

E 3246 4/1

(Index)

[Handwritten initials]

Next Paper.

E 3262

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference: -

FO 371/61875

11

E 3249
18 APR

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No: 2

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir H. Stonehewer Bird
No: 353

D. 12.6.p.m.17th April 1947

17th April 1947

R. 3.40.p.m.17th April 1947

Repeated to Cairo
Beirut
Jedda
Damascus
Amman
Jerusalem, Saving

X:X:X:

Confidential.

Your telegram No: 320 (Iraqi Parliament's resolution on Palestine).

I have informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the sense of your paragraph 2.

I urged him to step out in London on the way to New York next week, seek an interview with the Department and do his best to remove the very painful impression which Iraq's recent behaviour had justifiably created. He promised to do so and may be expected to call on or about April 21st.

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1947

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E 3262 12

19 APR

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E3262/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. *11* *Received*

Dated *Damascus*

Received in Registry } *12H*
17 April 1947
19

Meeting of Arab League Political Committee

Refer Damascus tel 123 (E 2245/951/31)
Stated D'JAWAN informed Oriental states that
Political Committee yesterday agreed to put
motion on agenda of forthcoming 4th session
of Gen Assembly of U.N. demanding independence
of Palestine and termination of British
Mandate

Last Paper.

3249

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

5) Room 204, C.O.
(on E3096) April 26

(Action completed.)

JCB 24/4

(Index.)

[Signature]
24/4

Next Paper.

E 3272

(Minutes.)

Para. 1. We reported this.

U.N. Dept. ^{SND}
Egyptian Dept
23/4

H.B. 24/4

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E 3262 13

FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE. 19

Mr. Scrivener.
No. 124.
17th April 1947.

D. 12.50 p.m. 18th April 1947.
R. 4.0 p.m. 18th April 1947.

Repeated (Saving) to: Cairo;
Jerusalem;
Amman;
Bagdad;
Jedda and
Beirut.

W:W:W:W:W

IMPORTANT.

My telegram No.123.

Dr. Jamali informed the Oriental Secretary today that the Political Committee yesterday agreed to put a [gp. undec. ? motion] on the agenda of the forthcoming Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations demanding independence of Palestine and the termination of British mandate. He expressed strongly his hope that the Government and the Arab States would be able to co-operate closely on Palestine in the matter of procedure and policy at the Special Session and General Assembly.

2. Jamali added that [gp. undec. ? Azzam] Pasha had been asked to head the Egyptian Delegation to the Special Session but had not yet agreed to accept. He himself was urging him to do so as it would certainly weaken his position as Secretary General of the Arab League, and enable his resignation to be forced.

3. Dr. Jamali goes tomorrow to Amman and thence to Cairo, leaving for United Kingdom on the 21st and Washington 23rd or 24th.

4. Foreign Office please repeat to Sir A. Cadogan.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation, New York.]

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E 3272
21 APR

14

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E 3272/957/31
TELEGRAM FROM
No. M. Giffety Smith
Dated Jeddah
Received in Registry } 168
19 April 1948
21 - -

Palestine and U.N.
Refer #10 (E 267) & Beirut (E 3038/347/31)
under both articles referred to to be between
Special Session of General Assembly concerned
merely to set up a preparatory committee and
a special session convened to deal with
Palestine Question now invited of September.

Last Paper.

3262

(Minutes.)

References.

by G.O.
U.N. Dept.

743 237/4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

G.O.
April 26

(Action completed.)

29/4

(Index.)

24/8/48

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3276

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61875

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15
E
E 3272

Cypher/OTP

21 APR

DEPARTMENTAL No.2.

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Grafftey Smith D: 10.45 a.m. 19th April, 1947
No. 168
19th April, 1947 R: 2.15 p.m. 19th April, 1947

Repeated to Cairo,
Bagdad,
Damascus,
Beirut,
Jerusalem,
Amman.

&:~:~:~:~:~:

IMPORTANT
SECRET

E 3078/747/31

Your telegram No. 267 to Beirut; Palestine and U.N.O.

second paragraph, to be between a special session of the General Assembly convened merely to set up a preparatory committee and a special session convened to deal with the Palestine question now instead of in September.

2. Arab distrust of ad hoc committees on Palestine is such that they would have preferred getting an early Assembly hearing of their case without one.

3. I have explained the position to Saudi Arabian Government.

Foreign Office please pass important to Amman as my telegram No. 23.

Beirut please pass important to Damascus as my telegram No. 19.

[Repeated to Amman.]

APR 21 1947

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Reference:-
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E 3276

16

1947

PALESTINE

21 APR

Registry Number } E 3276/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

M'Jawari
Damascus
127.
15 April 1947
21

Arab League Political Committee.
Refer Damascus tel 124 (E3262/957/31)
Text of record official communique of Committee
issued at second meeting under SAMIN HADJANI
BEY.

Last Paper.

3272

References.

(Minutes.)

hpm co.
U.N. Dept.

HAS 237/4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

g. B.V.
April 26

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

G. Call 29/4

[Signature] 24/4

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3277

32008 F.O.P.

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FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICES

E 3276E

17

Mr. Scrivener.
No: 127
18th April 1947

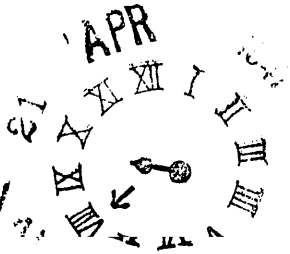
D.6.14 p.m. 18th April 1947

R.10.40 p.m. 18th April 1947

Repeated Saving Cairo
Bagdad
Beirut
Jedda
Amman.

My telegram No: 124.

4 4 4 4



Following is text of second official communiqué Political Committee held its second meeting on 17th April under the chairmanship of Jamil Mardam Bey. The remaining points of the agenda relative to Palestine were examined and collective decisions and plans were agreed on for taking up this case before the U.N. . Committee asked the Arab Governments to inform their representatives at Washington thereof so that they might together take the necessary preliminary steps before the opening of the special session.

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FO 371/61875

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E 3277

18

PALESTINE

21 APR

Registry Number } E 3277/951/21
 TELEGRAM FROM
 No. *14 Janvier*
 Dated *Damascus*
 Received in Registry } 129
 17 April 1947
 21

Arab League Political Council
Refers Damascus tel 124 (E 3262/951/21)
Mr. SANNAKI stated that political Council had
agreed that Arab States should be represented
at special session as strongly as possible and
not as suggested by their reps in W. Gen
only.

Last Paper.

3276

(Minutes.)

References.

Copy to.
V.N. Dept.

H.B. 231/4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/- B.O.
April 26

(Action completed.)

G. C. M. 24/4

(Index.)

[Signature]
24/4/48

Next Paper.

3297

32008 F.O.P.

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E 3277

FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE 2/ 15/ 47

Mr. Scrivener
No. 129.

D. 7.40 a.m. 19th April, 1947.

17th April, 1947. R. 11. 5 a.m. 19th April, 1947.

Repeated to Beirut, Saving.
Cairo, Saving.
Bagdad, Saving.
Jedda, Saving.
Amman, Saving.
Jerusalem, Saving.

5 5 5 5

My telegram 124. *E 3712/951/11*

Doctor Jamali added today that political committee had agreed that Arab States should be represented at special session as strongly as possible and not as suggested by their representatives in Washington only.

2. Notwithstanding considerations in paragraph 2 of your telegram 794 to Cairo, Doctor Jamali is flatly opposed to appointment of committee on grounds (a) that it will be difficult to ensure that members are not amenable to Zionist influence (as he maintains was the case so far as certain members of Anglo-American Committee were concerned) and (b) that it was unnecessary to have a committee to examine (in his view) perfectly clear issue or, as he puts it "to decide whether it is day or night".



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E 3207

20

PALESTINE

21

Registry Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E 3207/951/31

M. Keren

Damascus

130

18 April 1947

21

Palestine and U.N.

Refer. F.O. (of 216 E 3096/951/31) states that Orental M. Keren merely had in mind desirability of close collaboration in general (it would in any case have been too late to attempt anything more) and accordingly gave him message at end of para I. Also gave him orally substance of para II.

Last Paper.

3277

References.

copy C.O.
U.N. Dept.

H.B. 27/4

In F.O. reviewed by M. Keren 22/4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

C.O.
April 26

RG
1/5

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

G.C. 1029/4

21/4/48

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E 3371

32008 F.O.P.

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E 21

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FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Scrivener. D. 7.50 a.m. 19th April 1947.
No. 130. R. 11.5 a.m. 19th April 1947.
18th April 1947.

Repeated Saving to: Cairo,
Bagdad,
Beirut,
Jerusalem,
Jedda and
Amman.

E 3207
21 APR 1947

W:W:W:W:W

Your telegram No. 216 ~~to Cairo~~ and Cairo
telegram No. 70 to me.

I took it that [gp. undec. ? the Oriental
Secretary] merely had in mind the desirability of
close collaboration in general (it would in any
case have been too late to attempt anything more
here) and accordingly gave him message at the end

I also gave him orally the substance of
paragraph 2. For the views of Iraqi Minister for
Foreign Affairs who had already tackled the
Oriental Secretary on this topic, see my telegram
No. 124.

E

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attach pp

BRITISH LEGATION,
DAMASCUS.

3297 957 31

22nd April, 1947.

76/51/47.

Mr. de la Harpe,

The first paragraph of your telegram No. 794 to Cairo, regarding Yussef Yassin's anxiety for collaboration in matters of procedure before U.N.O., reached me in a very corrupt form, hence what must have appeared to you the rather inappropriate wording of my telegram No. 130. Fortunately the operative part of the ~~telegram~~ and the action I took conformed entirely to the corrected version which has now reached me.

Yussef Yassin

C.W. Baxter, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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FO 371/61875

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E 3371

23

1947

PALESTINE

23 APR

Registry Number } E3371/957/31
 TELEGRAM FROM
 No. M. Lemieux
 Dated Damascus
 Received in Registry } 132.
 21 April 1947
 23 - -

Palestine and U.N. Syrian Representation
 Refer Damascus tel 129 (E3274/957/31)
 understand that Syrian Del. at special
 meeting of U.N. will consist of FARIS
 KHOURY, NAJIB ANTAKI, FARID ZEIN EDDIN
 and Syrian Minister in W. Gen.

Last Paper.

3297

(Minutes.)

References.

U.N. Dept. SWD

H13 23/4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

F. Elberg 24/8/48
[Signature] 24/8/48

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E 24

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CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Scrivener.
No.132

D. 6. 29 p.m. 21st April, 1947

21st April, 1947.

R.10.10 p.m. 21st April, 1947

Repeated Saving to
Cairo
Bagdad
Beirut
Jedda
Amman

E 3371

23 APR
Damas 124-E

3277/90/71

Telegram No.129.

I understand that Syrian representation at special meeting of United Nations Assembly will consist of Faris Houry, Naim Antaki late Minister for Foreign Affairs, Farid Zein Eddin and Syrian Minister in Washington.

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS



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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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1947

E

PALESTINE

E 3430

25 APR

25

Registry Number } E 3430/957/31.
 FROM } Sir A Kirkbride
 No. } Amman
 Dated } 5/852/46.
 Received in Registry } 18 Apr 1947
 25 - -

Meeting of Arab League Political Committee.
 Refer Amman tel 125 (E 3246/957/31)
 Notes after SAMIR PASHA had sent an appeal
 to attend meeting to Beirut. So rang Goggi
 why, and explained what had transpired.
 Dr FADHIL SHARAF concurred and declared
 invitation itself. SAMIR PASHA found
 later that DR JAWAD had left for Damascus
 to attend meeting.

Last Paper.

3371

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

It is difficult to see why the Iraqis should
 wish to make bad over. Amman + Damascus.
 Perhaps they wish to keep relations between Syria and
 the Iraqi-Transjordan combine in their own hands, in
 view of the way in which Abdullat has antagonized
 the Syrians by his handling of the Greater Syria
 Campaign.

J. G. G. 2/5

Mr. Pym 2/5
 Mr. Greenhill 2/5
 9/5

(Action completed.)

J. E. M. 4/5

(Index)

24/4/48

Next Paper.

E 3497

I should have thought ~~it was~~ ^{that} impetuosity,
 rather than ulterior motives, was the explanation
 of Dr. Jawad's inconsistent behaviour. For the
 rest, Samir Pasha is probably making mountains
 out of molehills.

J. G. G. 4/5
 2/5

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100

Reference: FO 371/61875

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TELEG. ADDRESS: PRODROME AMMAN

No. S/852/46.

CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH LEGATION
AMMAN

26

E 3430

18th April, 1947.

Ente

Dear Bant

25 APR

3246/95-1/21

Please refer to my telegram No. 125 of the 16th of April, 1947, on the subject of the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Arab States which is now being held at Damascus.

2. On the 15th of April, after Samir Pasha had despatched his message to Beirut saying that he would not be able to attend the meeting, he rang up the Iraqi Ministry for Foreign Affairs and, having failed to contact Dr. Fadhi el Jamali, spoke to Ahmed Pasha el Rawi and told him what had transpired. Ahmed Pasha conveyed the message to Dr. Fadhil, who was sitting in Parliament, and returned to say that Dr. Fadhil not only concurred in the stand adopted by Samir Pasha but would decline to go to Damascus himself in order to show a common front with Transjordan.

Samir Pasha rang up Baghdad again on the morning of the 16th inst. and was told that Dr. Fadhil had left for Damascus by air. Samir Pasha was very put out by this sudden change of policy without his being informed beforehand and he told me afterwards, that this action by Dr. Fadhil, coupled with the attitude adopted when the matter was discussed at Amman by Nuri Pasha Said and Shakir Pasha el Wadi, had convinced him that the Iraqis, for some reason best known to themselves, were doing their best to prevent any improvement in relations between Amman and Damascus.

Apparently the two Iraqi Pashas had pressed Samir not to change his original decision and, when he obtained the assent of King Abdullah to his attending the meeting, following

the receipt /

G.W. Baxter, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.,
The Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

P.T.O.

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Reference: **FO 371/61875**

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RECEIVED IN C.B.
 24 APR 1947
 SENT TO DEPT.
 25 APR 1947

the receipt of various placatory messages from Beirut and Damascus, they had attempted to induce the King to withdraw his assent by drawing his attention to an offensive article which had appeared in the Damascus paper "BARADA" on the subject of the Regent's visit to Amman.

3. Another interesting thing about this episode was the anxiety shown by the Lebanese and Syrian Prime Ministers to secure Samir Pasha's attendance at Damascus once the original rather casual invitation had been refused. The refusal drew long telegrams of apology and explanation from Beirut and Damascus which were followed by a whole series of personal telephone conversations between Samir Pasha on the one hand and Riadh el Solh and Jamil Mardam on the other.

When Samir consulted me, I said that, in my view, his original refusal was justified but I advised against maintaining his decision not to attend after both Prime Ministers had gone to such lengths to make amends.

4. Whether Samir's suspicions about the Iraqis' desire to prevent the healing of the breach between Transjordan and Syria are justified, I am not yet able to say. Dr. Fadhil's action and the attitudes adopted by Nuri Pasha and Shakir Pasha do seem, however, to have given some cause for surprise.

5. I am sending copies of this letter to Baghdad and Damascus.

Your sincerely
Amir

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FO 371/61875

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42

1947

E

28
E 3497
28 APR

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E3497/957/31
TELEGRAM FROM
No. Sir R Campbell
Paris
Dated 987
Received in Registry } 28 April 1947
28

Palatinal and UN Egyptian Del'
State AZZAM said in final words about
Egyptian Govt had proposed at meeting of Gen
Ministers in Damascus that he should be the
representative of Egypt at meeting of Gen
assembly to discuss Palestine. Arab States
objected. It was decided that Egyptian Amb
in Amman should act del. with AZZAM
in an advisory capacity

Last Paper.

3470

(Minutes.)

References.

UN Dept. 10/10/47
Egyptian Dept.

31-31ms
Apr. 28
(BEITH)

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

The Emir Peisal makes an eloquent
appeal for British intervention with the U.S. Govt,
but it has been decided that we should adopt
~~at the~~ throughout the proceedings an
attitude of neutrality as between Arab and
Jews, and we can send no instructions to
the Delegation in New York, who will, in
any case, have seen this telegram.

(Action completed.)
JPM/s
(Index.)
14/4/47

Next Paper.

E3557

32008 F.O.P.

R Pearson
30/4
WJF/s

1 2 3 4 5 6
Reference:-
FO 371/61875
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E 29

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

E 3497

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

28 APR

Sir R. Campbell.
No. 987

D.10.45 a.m. 26th April, 1947

26th April, 1947. R. 2.25 p.m. 26th April, 1947

Repeated to Permanent United Kingdom Representative
to the United Nations (New York)

Bagdad)
Beirut)
Jerusalem)
Damascus) SAVING
Jedda)
Amman)

.....
IMPORTANT

LIGHT

Azzam on the eve of his departure for New York asked the Oriental Minister to meet him.

Azzam said that at the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Damascus that he should be the representative of Egypt at the meeting of the General Assembly of United Nations to consider the Palestine question but that the Arab States had objected, Shukri being particularly emphatic in his objection. It had therefore been decided that the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington should head the Egyptian delegation and that Azzam should accompany Egypto-Arab delegation in an advisory capacity. This he said would mean that he would not be present at the meetings of the General Assembly.

5. Azzam said that it had been decided that the Arab States should insist on the Palestine question being discussed at the General Assembly regardless of the question of appointment of a Commission. Azzam personally did not think such a discussion would be much good as he gathered that, as it was expected that the General Assembly would do nothing more than appoint a Commission, the big guns of various powers would probably not be at the meeting. He was anyhow very pessimistic as to any results favourable to the Arabs emerging from the proceedings. He said that the Arabs had had such a bad experience of commissions for Palestine that they did not view the prospect of another with any satisfaction. He seemed to be rather disgruntled,

presumably

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presumably owing to the opposition of the Arab States to his appointment as Egyptian representative.

4. Azzam read out to the Oriental Minister extracts from letters to him from Nehru and Jinnah in which they assured him that, while being in no way anti-Jewish, they regarded Palestine as an Arab country and would support the Arab cause at United Nations.

5. The Oriental Minister also saw Emir Feisal who is leaving by air April 25th for New York with Azzam. Emir Feisal reminded the Oriental Minister of his previous warnings during the last two years. The Arabs were gradually being driven into a position when they would have to come into armed conflict with both Jews and the British. He said that any decision of United Nations to impose [sic] more Jewish immigrants and to promote any arrangements which would facilitate the eventual establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine would not be accepted by the Arabs and would inevitably lead to armed hostilities. He urged with great earnestness that it was up to the British to [gp. undec. ?impress on the] Americans the acute danger into which we were drifting. The results of an upheaval in the Middle East would be disastrous for both the Arabs and the British. The Arabs have to face the music while the Americans remain outside the [gp. undec. ?turmoil]. The Oriental Minister suggested that it was up to Emir Feisal and his Arabian colleagues to impress the Americans with the Arab views of the situation. Emir Feisal replied that the Americans naturally paid much more attention to the British than to the Arabs, whom they regarded as partisan. It was only the British who could influence the Americans effectively. Oriental Minister urged Emir Feisal to act with moderation and to impress moderation on his colleagues. Emir Feisal said that his dearest wish was that Arabs and British should co-operate at this meeting of the General Assembly but they could not go with us to [gp. undec. ?the length of] committing suicide.

6. His Highness spoke with much earnestness and feeling and made repeated appeals to the natural solidarity of Anglo-Arab interests. He said that from the last conference in London he had gathered the impression that you had thoroughly understood the situation but he thought influences unfavourable to the Arabs were at work not only in Colonial Office but also in Foreign Office. Oriental Minister replied that His Majesty's Government spoke with one voice and that he must not listen to idle gossip.

7. Emir Feisal repeated well-known Arab demands namely the establishment of an independent Palestine on a

democratic

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democratic majority basis with necessary guarantees for protection of Jews and cessation of immigration. He urged that it was not reasonable for Great Britain not to support this proposal which was in keeping with all democratic principles. Oriental Minister suggested that difficulties of Palestinian problem were so great that it was dangerous for us to be too dogmatically logical.

8. Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation at New York as my telegram No.6.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation, New York by Foreign Office].

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43

E

E 3557
32
30 APR

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number

E 3557/957/31

FROM

P. Levant

No.

Damascus

Dated

44
17/40/47

Received in Registry

17. IV 1947

20

Subjecting of Arab League Political Committee.
Refer Damascus tel 123 (E 3245/957/31) transmit list of delegates who are representing the States members of the Arab League of present series of meetings of Political Committee in Damascus.

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

3497

References.

Mr. Butler 30/4
UN Dept. SW

JB Apr 30

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

GCAB
8/5

(Index.)

[Handwritten signature]

Next Paper.

E 3610

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Reference: FO 371/61875

No. 44
(76/40/47)

E 3557
30 APR

33
BRITISH LEGATION,
DAMASCUS.
17 April, 1947. E

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 123 of 17th April, I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the delegates who are representing the States members of the Arab League at the present series of meetings of the Political Committee in Damascus.

I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Representatives in Amman, Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Jeddah and Jerusalem.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

Heriener

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371/61875

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EGYPT.

Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey : Under Secretary of the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Abdul Rahman Haqqi Bey: Minister to Syria and the
Lebanon.
Abdul Mun'im Mustafa Bey: Consul at Jerusalem.

SAUDI ARABIA.

Sheikh Youssef Yasin : Under Secretary of the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

YEMEN.

Ali al Mouayyad : Under Secretary of the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

IRAQ.

Fadel el Jamali : Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Abdul Jalil el Rawi.
Ibrahim Fadli

TRANSJORDAN.

Samir Pasha Rifai : Prime Minister and Minister
for Foreign Affairs.
Hashim Hilmi

LEBANON.

Riad el Solh : Prime Minister.
Kamil Sham'oun : Minister of Finance.
Henri Pharaon : Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Fuad 'Ammoun

SYRIA.

Jamil Mardam Bey : Prime Minister.
Naim Antaki : Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SECRETARY GENERAL

Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha.

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References:-

FO 371/61875

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49

E

E 3610

35

1947

1 MAY

Registry Number } E3610/951/31.
 FROM } Trafford Smith
 No. } 60
 Dated } 27. April 1947
 Received in Registry } 1 May 1947

1947/27 April 11 M.
 Refers to 4914 to Com (E3090/951/31)
 Trafford Smith's letter regarding the
 committee should be dealt, if possible, at
 next night's meeting. It is suggested
 that 40 be asked any opportunity which
 may present itself of attending a delegation
 if possible.

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

3557

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

apt. Trafford
 Smith
 P.O.
 from M. Gorman.
 M. Gorman
 9/1. M. Beeley (ref)
 may be

(Action completed.)

GJM/66/-

(Index)

M. Gorman
24/4/47

Next Paper.

3867

The Trafford Smith has given me to understand that this letter is just "in the record" and not to be dealt with at all. Nevertheless, I think a reply should be sent, as a point of some importance is involved. Our delegation cannot possibly shut themselves away from the Arab delegates and it would create a most unfortunate impression if they failed to do so. In any case I can see no inconsistency between the maintenance of a neutral attitude in the question and close contact with both Arab delegations & Jewish representatives.

Draft reply

M. Gorman

4/5 WMM/1/5

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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 Reference: - FO 371/61875

E 3610

K
C
Enter soon
& return to me
36
30/4

3096 / 9511-31
14/4

MAY Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

25th April, 1947.

My dear Garran,

I have already mentioned both to Beith and yourself on the telephone my Secretary of State's anxiety that something should be done, if possible, to put right the proposal in the opening paragraph of Foreign Office telegram to Cairo No.794 of the 16th April, where it is proposed that there should be close consultation between H.M.G. and the Saudi Arabian and other Arab Governments.

~~This telegram was, of course, one of the~~
brief for the delegation to the United Nations was finally agreed, and you will remember that this proposal for consultation with the Arabs during the session was deleted on Mr. Creech Jones' request, as he thought that it might be dangerous if we were seen at U.N.O. in collaboration with either Jews or Arabs.

I gathered from our conversation that the approach to the Arab Governments would already have been made but we shall be grateful if you would take any opportunity which may present itself of retrieving the situation as far as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Morrison

I. P. GARRAN, ESQ.

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Registry
No.

OUT FILE + IC

30
37

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
<u>Open.</u>

FOREIGN OFFICE,

APRIL, 1947.

St. Mary

Draft.

Mr. Trafford Smith
Colonial Office.

from
Mr. Garran.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Copy correct:
Mr. Bell, N.Y.

Dear Trafford Smith,

Thank you for your letter of 25th April, about our telegram to Cairo No. 794 of 16th April, in which H.M. Ambassador in Cairo was instructed to inform Sheikh Yussuf Yassin that it would be most useful if close contact could be maintained in New York between the U.K. Delegation and the Arab Delegation.

I am afraid that it is not possible to alter these instructions at this stage, as they will already have been carried out. ^{I feel bound to say, however, that} Even if it were possible we should be very reluctant to do so, particularly as ~~we~~ We do not see any inconsistency between the maintenance of close contact between our own Delegation in New York and the Arab Delegations and the Delegations' instructions that the attitude of H.M. Government throughout the proceedings should be one of neutrality as between Arab and Jew. We anticipate, indeed, that the British Delegation will be in constant touch with both Arab Delegations and Jewish representatives and that if they were to try to cut ^{them} ~~ourselves~~ off from contact with the Arab Delegation, this would make a most unfortunate impression on them, and would lead them to believe that we were actually adopting an unfriendly attitude. This would be contrary to our policy of doing everything possible to maintain friendly relations with the Arab States.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) P. Garran. *MM* 1/5

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FO 371/61875

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OUT FILE

FORN OFFICE. S.W.1.

5th May, 1947.

(E 3710/951/31)

Dear Trafford Smith,

Thank you for your letter of 28th April, about our telegram to Cairo No. 794 of 16th April, in which His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo was instructed to inform Sheikh Yacoub Yassin that it would be most useful if close contact could be maintained in New York between the United Kingdom Delegation and the Arab Delegation.

I am afraid that it is not possible to alter these instructions at this stage, as they will already have been carried out. I feel bound to say, however, that even if it were possible we should be very reluctant to do so. We do not see any inconsistency between the maintenance of close contact between the British Delegation in New York and the Arab Delegations and the Delegation's instructions that the attitude of His Majesty's Government throughout the proceedings should be one of neutrality as between Arab and Jew. We anticipate, indeed, that the British Delegation will be in constant touch with both Arab Delegations and Jewish representatives and that if they were to try to cut themselves off from contact with the Arabs, this would make a most unfortunate impression on them, and would lead them to believe that we were actually adopting an unfriendly attitude. This would be contrary to our policy of doing everything possible to maintain friendly relations with the Arab States.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)

(W. Garraan)

Trafford Smith, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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1947

E

PALESTINE

E 3867

39

9 MAY

Registry Number

E 3867/957/31

FROM

P. Kelly

No.

Embassy

Dated

Achens

Received in Registry

17/7/47

1 May 1947

9

Palestine and U.N.

Encloses note from Egyptian Legation which says for Foreign received. In discussion on Palestine and U.N. note stated that Arab League states considered that their proposals for the ending of the Mandate etc. should be discussed before any decision was taken about sending a Commission of Enquiry to Palestine.

Last Paper.

7610

(Minutes.)

Southern Dept
U.N. Dept. 10/5

[Signature]
CS-E-CABLE
10/5

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

[Signature] 30/5

(Index)

[Signature]

Next Paper.

E 4621

32003 F.O.P

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Reference: FO 371/61875

E 3807

9 MAY

EMBASSY
BRITISH LEGATION
ATHENS.

1st May 1947.

recd 6/5

17/7/47

My dear Jan

On the 30th April Melas showed me a note which the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had received from the Egyptian Legation about the discussions on Palestine at the UNO Assembly. The note said that the Arab League States considered that their proposal for the ending of the Mandate and the creation of an independent state of Palestine should be discussed in the Assembly before any decision was taken about sending a Commission of Enquiry to Palestine: and that the Arab League States considered that they should be adequately represented on this Commission. The Egyptian Government trusted that they could rely on the Greek Government's support for these views.

the Egyptian Minister that the Greek Government could not support the proposals for the ending of the Mandate etc., but that they had no objection to the Arab League States being represented on the Commission of Enquiry.

*Yours ever
Patrick Reilly*

D.W. Lascelles Esq., C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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46

1947

E

E 4021

41

11 MAY

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E 4021/957/31.
 FROM } Sir A. Kirkbride
 No. } Amman
 Dated } 8/52/46
 Received in Registry } to Mr Porter
 } 9 May 1947
 } 15

Palestine, Arab League Views.
 Refers previous letter 429/sec (E30² 15/714/65),
 re para 5(b) re Arab League decision
 to address notes to Govt of Great Britain
 and US. Now enclosed note received:

Last Paper.

3867

(Minutes.)

References.

~~U.A. Dept.~~
 M.E. J. 1945
 FOR 1945

[Signature]
 (T.E. TABLE)
 16/5

The tone is certainly
 not what we expect
 from our Arab friends in
 Trans Jordan.

[Signature]
 May 16

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

There is no trace in the title of any
 similar letter from any other Arab Govt.
[Signature]
 17/5

(Action completed.)

(Index)

[Signature]
 24/8/48

Next Paper.

E 4690

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Reference: - FO 371/61875

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SECRET

BRITISH LEGATION,

AMMAN.

42

3rd May, 1947.

(S/852/46)

E 4021
K MAY
200 754/65

Ente

Dear Sir,

In my d/o letter to you, 429/Sec. of the 23th of March, 1947, I mentioned in paragraph 5(b) the decision of the Arab League to address notes to governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Palestine.

2. On the 27th of April, 1947, a note arrived in Arabic, together with an English translation, of which I attach a copy.

I was struck by the unfamiliar phraseology of both the original Arabic and the English translation and I could not believe that the threatening tone had been agreed to by King Abdullah. I decided, therefore, to show the note to the King before transmitting it to you.

I did so on the 3rd of May, and found, as I suspected, that he had not seen the text. He had been told by Samir Pasha of the decision taken at the meeting of the League and had been assured that the communication would be a brief formal protest against the state of affairs in Palestine.

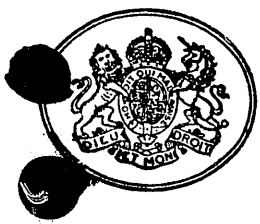
He also remarked/...2

G.W. Baxter, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.,
The Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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43

- 2 -

He also remarked that the Arabic text did not conform with accepted official phraseology in Transjordan and expressed his belief that it had been drafted at the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Damascus. I expressed the same belief on the subject of the English translation.

3. The King in my presence, rang up Samir Pasha and asked whether the note about Palestine had been delivered to me and, when the Prime Minister replied in the affirmative, said that as the Palestine question was under active consideration at United Nations Organisation, the despatch of the note was meaningless and he wished it to be withdrawn.

Shortly after I got back to my office, Samir Pasha rang me up and asked me to return the note and its translation. I complied.

4. The King is annoyed with Samir who behaved rather foolishly in sending off a communication such as that without showing the text to his master. I assume, however, that in the heat of the usual competition in patriotism which takes place whenever the Arab League meets, he had committed himself at Damascus to transmitting an agreed text.

Yours sincerely
Amir

P.S. I now learn that a similar note to the Government of the United States of America was recovered from Jerusalem where it was awaiting transmission in the American Consulate General.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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44

COPY

To Hashimite Kingdom of Transjordan
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

AMMAN.

Translation
from Arabic.

Ref. No. : 2/2/1054.

Date : 27th April, 1947.

Excellency,

In conformity with a decision unanimously taken by the Council of the League of Arab States at its meeting in Cairo on March 24, 1947, holding the British Government responsible for the present critical situation in Palestine and the grave dangers that threaten security and peace in this part of the world as a result of such a situation, I have the honour to draw attention in this connection to the following points, with the request that the contents of the present note be kindly communicated at the earliest opportunity possible to His Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign

1. -When the Palestine Mandate was decided upon, in accordance with Article 22, Aliens 4, of the League of Nations Pact, it was but a kind of trusteeship undertaking with the object of helping the original inhabitants of the country, as an independent people, attain at the earliest time possible complete political maturity through the advice and services proffered in the different phases of administration by the Mandatory Power. Once the qualifications for independence are attained, the Mandate should terminate and the independence of the country proclaimed, as was the case with all other countries which cast off Ottoman rule under the Lausanne Treaty.

The pledge given by the British Government to help in the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, however, and the manner in which this pledge was carried out, have up to now precluded the realisation of the aspirations of the original inhabitants of the country and the enjoyment of their independence in common with the other Arab States above mentioned.

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FO 371/61875

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2. - Furthermore, this pledge, apart from the fact that it emanated from unqualified quarters, came amiss and is null and void for various other reasons that need not here be stated. What is to be emphasized here is the fact that the manner in which the pledge is being carried out has jeopardized both the legitimate rights and political status of the original inhabitants of the country, in flagrant violation of the pledge openly given by the British Government and of the very terms of the Mandate itself. In fact, it has been the manner in which the pledge is being carried out by the British Government, and this manner alone, that led to the present critical situation in Palestine.

Indeed, the British Government, after having given a clearly defined in the White Paper of 1922 what has legally and effectively been meant by the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, as being merely a legitimate centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take interest on grounds of religion and race, not only allowed unrestricted immigration into the country, but also continued to encourage it until the number of Jews in Palestine today exceeds one-third of the population, whilst their proportion at the beginning of the application of the Mandate - September 1923 - did not exceed 7.5 per cent of the whole inhabitants of the Country.

This Jewish infiltration has most adversely affected the interests of Palestinian Arabs from the economic point of view, creating at the same time many difficulties in the administrative sphere. It also greatly jeopardized their political status as the legitimate inhabitants of the country.

3. - When it became clear to the British Government itself that the imposition of Jews on Palestine in such great numbers is in reality nothing short of an invasion of the country by an alien people foreign to its inhabitants, and would inevitably lead, sooner or later, to severe clashes, if not to open warfare, between the Arabs and Jews in the struggle for their very existence, the British Government declared in the White Paper of 1939 its intention definitely to stop Jewish immigration into Palestine by the end of December 1945, and to take most stringent measures to suppress Jewish infiltration

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into the country, no matter what form such infiltration might take.

The British Government broke even this pledge on the pretext that, although the representatives of the Arab States did not agree to it, they at least acquiesced in it in their discussions with the Colonial Secretary.

I hasten to state in this connection, in the name of my Government, that none of her representatives has in any way agreed to or acquiesced in such immigration, while to my knowledge the Arabs of Palestine are likewise most strongly opposed to it.

Despite all this, the British Government is still allowing immigration into the country and is organising it.

On the other hand, and in violation of its repeatedly proclaimed pledges, the British Government is not taking adequate measures to prevent illegal Jewish infiltration into the country and stop such infiltration completely.

4. - This enormous and ever-growing increase in the number of Jews has been accompanied by a reign of Zionist terror and violence against the original inhabitants of the country, whose lives and property are now exposed to constant danger. Furthermore, this Zionist terrorism has engendered feeling of great bitterness in the hearts of the Palestinian Arabs themselves and in those of their brethren in all other Arab countries, where the conviction is growing and it is high time they took in their hands the defence and protection of Palestine against the impending danger of its being converted into a Jewish State, which is the aim of the Zionists and their supporters.

It being incumbent on my Government to take into serious consideration the grave consequences of this feeling now so wide-spread among all classes of the population, as repeatedly demonstrated by all national organisations in different ways on various occasions.

Considering that the solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of the termination of the Mandate and the proclamation of the country's independence, is a fundamental matter of vital importance to my Government for many reasons well known to the British Government.

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Considering, on the other hand, the excellent relations existing between our two countries, the maintenance of which is keenly desired by my Government.

I have, therefore, been charged by my Government to place before the British Government the following demands :

I. - The British Government should immediately and with every determination take every action of a nature to lead to the immediate, definite and complete stoppage of Jewish immigration and infiltration of any kind into Palestine.

In making this demand, my Government is simply asking the Mandatory Power to respect a right legitimately due to the original inhabitants of the country.

Furthermore, in making this demand, my Government is simply asking the British Government to carry out a pledge solemnly undertaken and may a time openly reaffirmed, the last occasion being by the British Foreign Secretary in his statement in the House of Commons on February 25, 1947.

II. - The British Government should go to the United Nations organisation with the purpose of terminating the Mandate and proclaiming the Independence of Palestine, as an Arab State.

The demand of this right is justified by the fact that the original inhabitants of the country are in no way less qualified for independence than those of other Arab countries that cast off Ottoman rule, all of whom today enjoy complete independence.

6.- My Government strongly desires to draw attention to the extreme importance it attaches to the realisation by the British Government of these two demands, the legitimacy and justice of which are beyond question. In fact, it sees in the adoption of such a procedure the only way the action of the British Government itself.

My Government also desires to draw attention to the equally extreme important fact that unless the British Government take immediate steps to realize the above mentioned two demands, it would be alone responsible for the present critical situation in Palestine and for whatever developments it might involve, either in Palestine itself or outside that country.

Needless to add that my Government, in fact of these grave dangers that actually threaten security and peace in this part of the world, cannot but resort to every possible measure, no matter of

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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what nature, to safeguard the peace and put an end, once for all, to such a grave situation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) Samir el-Rifai.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS

His Excellency,
His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
British Legation,
AMMAN.

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Reference:- **FO 371/61875**

47

1947

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49

E 4690

25 JUN

Registry Number } E4690/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

Jeddah
213
1 June 1947
2 - -

Arab League and Palestine

Refer, Cairo tel 780 (E 2638/951/31)

Enclosed note of protest by Arab League & Britain and America re state of affairs in Palestine. Has received note from Yuseff Yassin. Ask whether F. O. Sec also received same.

Last Paper.

4021

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Jeddah	236
Raid Cairo	61
Bagdad	27
Beirut	26
Amman	16
Moscow	17
Tenue Am	

Saving

June 5

4-60
9 June

(Action completed)

[Signature]

(Index)

[Signature]
24/6

Next Paper.

E 4694

(Minutes.)

We have already received a copy of this resolution from AMMAN (E 4021).

& submit draft telegram accordingly.

[Signature]
(E 4021)
2/6

I wonder whether the T.J. Court. were acting as the spokesman of the League (by lot or rota?) No one else has touched it though it seems that all members were bound to communicate the Resolution

H.S. Sims
June 2

[Signature]
2/6

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Reference: FO 371/61875

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4690

E 50

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Grafftey Smith D. 4. 20 p.m. 1st June, 1947.
No: 213 R. 8. 5 p.m. 1st June, 1947.
1st June, 1947.

Repeated to Cairo Saving,
Bagdad Saving,
Beirut Saving,
Damascus Saving,
Annum Saving,
Jerusalem Saving.

lllll

IMPORTANT

Cairo telegram of March 25th [sic].

Arab League Council Communiqué on Palestine.

Sheik Yusuf Yassin told me on May 25th that Arab League Council had passed unanimously resolution on March 24th [sic] to address protests to British and American representatives in their individual countries saddling them with responsibility for the state of affairs in Palestine and making certain specific demands. His own prolonged absences from Saudi Arabia had delayed action in this sense and he was not even sure that other Arab States had sent notes as agreed. As the matter was now largely academic he proposed to cover himself by sending me text of resolution unofficially. I received it on May 31st.

2. My United States colleague has had similar conversation and has received text drafted for American digest.

3. Before translating and sending you this rather lengthy Arabic document may I ask whether you have already received it from some other source? I cannot trace any reference to it in correspondence copied to this post. It calls for immediate cessation of immigration; presentation by His Majesty's Government of Palestine case to U.N.O. on basis of termination of mandate and declaration of Palestine's independence as an Arab State etc.

JUN 1 1947

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Reference: -
FO 371/61875

Registry
No. E 4670/451/31
T.E.C.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

JADDA

Telegram.

No. 236

(Date) June 5th

Repeat to:

Cairo no: 61 saving
Beirut no: 217 saving
AMMAN
Damascus no: 16 saving
Jerusalem no: 17 saving

In Chair.

Code.

~~Cypher~~ cypher

Distribution:-

~~Subscribed distribution~~

Dept I. No. 1

Copies to:- Co.

✓ B June 2

RJ

3/5

OUT FILE

571

F.O.,

194

Despatched 1.55/

M.

5/6

Confidential

Your telegram NO. 213 [of 1st June:
Arab League Council Communication
on Palestine]

This document has already been
received from AMMAN. Sir,
Kirkbride received a communication
from the Transjordan Govt: in the
sense of the Arab League resolution,
but in view of its unfamiliar
phrasing and threatening tone
showed it to King Abdullah, who
ordered that the note should be
withdrawn. Note addressed to U.S. Govt
was similarly withdrawn.

Above information should be
treated

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3199 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

treated as confidential

*WMM
8/3/6*

52

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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OUT FILE

53

E. 4670/951/31.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

Confidential.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JEDDA

No. 236.
June 5th, 1947.

D: 1.55.p.m. June 5th, 1947.

Repeated to Cairo No. 61 Saving
Bagdad No. 27 Saving
Beirut No. 26 Saving
Amman No. 16 Saving
Damascus No. 17 Saving
Jerusalem No. - . Saving.

-----oOo-----

Confidential.

Your telegram No. 213 [of 1st June: Arab League Council
Communique on Palestine].

Your paragraph 3. Copy of this document has already been
received from Amman. Sir A. Kirkbride received a communication
from the Transjordan Government in the sense of the Arab
League resolution, but in view of its unfamiliar phraseology
and threatening tone showed it to King Abdullah who ordered
that the note should be withdrawn. Note addressed to United
States Government was similarly withdrawn.

Above information should be treated as confidential.

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

48

E

54

E 4694

JUN

Registry Number

E 4694/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Lieut. R. Campbell
Cairo.

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

1245.

1. June 1947

Arab League, Palestine.

Press reports that Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Arab States will meet in Cairo on June 5th to study Palestine question and decide attitude which Arab countries should adopt with regard to fact-finding Committee.

Last Paper.

4690.

(Minutes.)

References.

~~FORD~~ 9/6

H.S. Bevin
June 3

(Print.)

Ref.
4/6

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

710/6

(Index)

22/6/48

Next Paper.

E 4695

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4	
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References:-
FO 371/61875

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55

E 4694
2 JUN

EN CLAIR

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir R. Campbell D. 6 36 a.m. 2nd June, 1947.

No.1245 R.10.10 a.m. 2nd June, 1947.

1st June, 1947.

Repeated to Bagdad
Beirut
Jersusalem
Jedda
Damascus
Amman

B B B B

Arab League, press reports that Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Arab States will meet in Cairo on June5th to study Palestine question and decide attitude which Arab countries should adopt with regard to fact finding commission.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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E 4898

56

1947

PALESTINE

9 JUN

Registry Number

E 4898/977/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Lieut. R. Campbell

Dated

6am

Received in Registry

1313

8. June
9 -

Arab League Palestine
state Political Committee held their meeting
in Paris 5th and 7th June. It reviewed
Palestine situation, and decided on
following points.
See notes below.

Last Paper.

4694 ~~E 4896~~

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/60.
June 11

(Action completed.)

PC 16/4/6

(Index.)

16
24/8/48

Next Paper.

~~E 4899~~
4894

U.N. Dept

(Minutes.)
copy c.c.

John
(T.E. CABLE)
9/6

355
June 9

PC
9/6

In-P.P. 20. bino tel 215 Savary 11/6

13/6

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En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION
FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

F 57
E 4898
9

Sir R. Campbell

No. 1313

D. 12.20 p.m. 8th June, 1947.

8th June, 1947.

R. 4.42 p.m. 8th June, 1947.

Repeated to Amman
Bagdad
Beirut
Damascus
Jedda
Jerusalem

F F F F

IMPORTANT

Arab League.

Following is translation of official communiqué issued at 9 p.m. on 7th June as reported in press.

[Begins]

The political committee of the League of Arab States held three meetings in Cairo on 5th and 7th June, 1947. It reviewed the situation insofar as the Palestine cause is concerned and heard information furnished by the members of the Arab delegations which participated at the last meeting of the Assembly of the United Nations. After deliberation, the Committee decided as follows.

1. To approve the attitude adopted by the Arab delegations at the extraordinary session of the Assembly of the United Nations, this being in execution of the line of policy drawn up by the political committee at its meeting in Damascus on 17th April, 1947.

2. To approve the reservations formulated by the Arab delegations at the aforementioned session, namely that their Governments reserved liberty of action in regard to the Palestine cause.

3. The Committee recommends the Arab Governments to adopt the propositions made by the Arab delegations at New York on 19th May, 1947.

4. The Committee recommends that the Arab Governments should present at the next session of the Assembly of the United Nations a request to put an end to the mandate and to recognise the independence of Palestine.

[Ends]



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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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518

Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs
1947

OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM FROM
DOMINIONS OFFICE

m

(BY AIR MAIL)

F: 2311/11

O.D.

TO: CANADA (GOVT.)
AUSTRALIA "
NEW ZEALAND "
SOUTH AFRICA "

(Sent 11th June, 1947.)

D.No. 215 SAVING

Palestine.

Following is translation of official communiqué issued by political committee of Arab League on 7th June as reported in Egyptian press. Begins.

The political committee of the League of Arab States held three meetings in Cairo on 5th and 7th June, 1947. It reviewed the situation insofar as the Palestine cause is concerned and heard information furnished by the members of the Assembly of the United Nations which participated at the last meeting of the Committee decided as follows.

1. To approve the attitude adopted by the Arab delegations at the extraordinary session of the Assembly of the United Nations, this being in execution of the line of policy drawn up by the political committee at its meeting in Damascus on 17th April, 1947.
2. To approve the reservations formulated by the Arab delegations at the aforementioned session, namely that their Governments reserved liberty of action in regard to the Palestine cause.
3. The Committee recommends the Arab Governments to adopt the propositions made by the Arab delegations at New York on 19th May, 1947.
4. The Committee recommends that the Arab Governments should present at the next session of the Assembly of the United Nations a request to put an end to the mandate and to recognise the independence of Palestine. Ends.

Copy to:- Foreign Office

Mr. F.T.A. Ashton-Gwatkin
Mr. J.P.G. Finch (6)
Mr. J.G.S. Beith

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Reference:-

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1947

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E 4994

59

JUN

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E4994/957/31
TELEGRAM FROM

No. Sir R. Campbell

Dated Cairo

Received in Registry } 1328,
10 June 1947
" " "

Arab Refugee and Palestinian.

Refer to memo tel 1313 (E4898/957/31)
ESN Arabic press published text of appeal
to Palestinian Arabs by Higher Arab Committee
urging that 'finding' commission be
boycotted, given narrow.

Last Paper.

4898

(Minutes.)

In P.P. Palestine tel 1109 7/6.

References.

This would be a great
mistake

(Print.)

~~FORD~~ 14/6

J.S.S. Sims
June 12

(How disposed of.)

8) J. Smith (C.O.) June 18

R.P.
12/6

In P.P. Cairo despatch 501 7/6

Egyptian Dept.

June 12

21/6

(Action completed.)

G.C.M. 23/6

(Index)

[Handwritten initials]

Next Paper.

5096

30471 F.O.P

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E 4984

En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION
FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir. R. Campbell
No. 1328

D. 6.25 p.m. 10th June, 1947.

R.11.30 p.m. 10th June, 1947.

10th June, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem
Bagdad
Beirut
Damascus
Amman
Jedda

My telegram No. 1313.

E.S.N. Arabic press publishes text of appeal addressed to Palestine Arabs by Higher Arab Committee after meeting in Cairo on June 8th appeal urges Fact Finding Commission be boycotted for following reasons:-

(a) Political Committee of Arab League decided on 17th April, 1947 to oppose formation of further enquiry commission and to seek inclusion in Agenda of Special Assembly of United Nations. Question of cancelling Mandate and of a Commission independent or alternatively to urge that if Commission had to be appointed it should be made competent to deal with those two questions;

(b) Special General Assembly omitted those two proposals from its Agenda and from Fact Finding Commission's terms of reference at request of Jewish Agency supported by Great Britain and United States of America;

(c) In deciding on Commission's terms of reference General Assembly failed to differentiate between Palestine cause and question of Jewish displaced persons in Europe and left this matter open to the Commission;

(d) General Assembly failed to make Commission competent to discuss protection of interests of inhabitants of Palestine but proposed instead that Commission should discuss general interests of the three religions which are not subject of dispute. This new and dangerous factor complicates Palestine question. Terms of reference clearly based on request of Jewish Agency and on imperialist interests despite justice of Palestine cause and Arab delegates demands which accepted with constitution and principles of United Nations Charter.



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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

(13)

INWARD TELEGRAM

1947

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61
9/6

Cypher (O.T.P.)

JUN 1947

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)
TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 7th June, 1947.
R. 7th " " 21.00 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 1109 Top Secret and Personal.

Addressed to the S. of S.
Repeated to Washington for the U.K. Delegation
to U.N.O. No. 113.

I felt it my duty to speak for Jamal Hussein (corrupt group) meeting of the Arab League in Cairo today to impress upon him the folly of an Arab boycott of U.N.O. Committee. I explained to him that I was not acting under instructions but out of personal anxiety that the Arabs should have a fair chance of presenting their case and that they should take every opportunity of countering Jewish pressure and influence. He produced the usual arguments that the facts were well known and there was no need for any more Committees. Moreover, including the Peel Commission, all committees had been exhibiting an increasingly Jewish bias and (we) were unprepared to listen to the Arab case and this Committee would clearly be more biased than any other owing to the countries chosen to be represented on it. Arabs felt that it would be much better to boycott the Committee and wait to present their case before the full meeting of the Assembly in September. I told him that such a boycott would only be taken by the world in general as flouting U.N.O. and would clearly place them at an initial disadvantage at the September meetings. Moreover, as far as the Arab Higher Committee was concerned, impression would be that they had no confidence in their ability to present their case, which would go by default, also other relevant arguments. Jamal Hussein said that he would report our conversation to the Arab Higher Committee.

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RECEIVED IN C B
9 JUN 1947
SENT TO DEP:.

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During our conversation, he also protested vehemently that if the decision at U.N.O. went against them, the Arabs of Palestine would fight, and repeated what he had said to me before, that he and all his Arabs were prepared to die in this cause. I warned him to be careful as I was determined and ready to take strong action against him or any one else who broke the peace or tried to rouse the Arabs.

3. King Abdullah lunched with me yesterday. I also spoke to him in regard to the unwisdom of Palestine Arabs boycotting the Committee. He told me that he had instructed the Palestine Foreign Minister to say at the League meeting today that, whatever the other Arabs might do, Transjordan would not join a boycott. He also asked me if I would arrange for the Committee to visit Transjordan and I promised to put this matter to them.

Distributed to:-

M.S. 25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. Ivor Thomas
Mr. Martin
Sir D. Harris
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Eastwood
Mr. Bennett
Miss Boyd
Foreign Office

- Mr. I. P. Garron.

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FO 371/61875

JMK

No. 501
(1307/14/47)

4994 / 95-1 / 3K

17 JUN 1947

63

His Majesty's Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

7th June, 1947.

INDEXED

Reference to previous communication:

Description of Enclosure.

Name, Date, etc.	Subject.
------------------	----------

EXTRACT FROM LE JOURNAL D'EGYPTE
DATED 4th JUNE, 1947.

Copies:-

Jerusalem 78
 Baghdad 43
 Beirut 42
 Damascus 33
 Jeddah 37
 Amman 26
 Washington 6

(21106) Wt.8573/807 5,000 4/42 A. & E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

Les pays arabes boycotteront-ils la Commission d'Enquête de l'ONU?

Le Comité Politique se réunira à partir de demain. - Une conférence de presse du secrétaire de la délégation palestinienne. - Un Bureau permanent arabe à New-York

Ainsi que nous l'avions annoncé il y a quelques jours, le Comité Politique de la Ligue Arabe, constitué par les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères des pays arabes, se réunira au Caire à partir de demain, au ministère des Affaires Etrangères, pour décider de l'attitude que les gouvernements arabes doivent adopter à l'égard de la Commission d'Enquête sur la Palestine.

Le Comité étudiera aussi les exposés des délégations arabes à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

S.E. Mohamed El-Sayed Razeh, ministre des Affaires Etrangères, se au Secrétariat Général de la Ligue Arabe. Un télégramme s'excusant de ne pouvoir assister à la réunion du Comité, en ajoutant: « Toutefois, le gouvernement du Yémen appuie toute décision qui serait prise par le Comité au sujet de la Palestine et de la Commission d'Enquête ».

S.E. le Dr Fawzi El-Molki, ministre plénipotentiaire de Transjordanie au Caire, représentera le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Transjordanie qui, est parti pour Bagdad.

La Palestine sera représentée au sein du Comité par El-Sayid Jamal El-Husseini et Mtre Emile El-Ghoury.

S.E. le Dr Fadel El-Jamal, ministre des Affaires Etrangères d'Irak, est parti ce matin au Caire, venant de Londres.

D'autre part, S.E. Jamil Mardam bey, ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Syrie, et Mtre Fouad Amoun, représentant le Liban, sont attendus au Caire dans la matinée de demain.

La conférence de Presse du secrétaire de la délégation palestinienne

Hier, Mtre Emile El-Ghoury, membre du Comité Arabe Supérieur de Palestine et secrétaire de la délégation palestinienne à l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, a invité au Continental Hotel les représentants de la Presse à prendre le thé.

Après le thé, M. El-Ghoury a fait un exposé sur l'examen de la question palestinienne par l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU, devant laquelle, dit-il, la délégation palestinienne se présenterait avec l'espoir que les 55 nations faisant partie de cette organisation appliqueraient à la Palestine les principes du Pacte des Nations Unies.

« Toutefois, a-t-il ajouté, c'est le contraire qui a été constaté. Dès son arrivée aux Etats-Unis, la délégation palestinienne a été accueillie par une violente campagne d'attaques de la part de la presse américaine en général et de la presse new-yorkaise en particulier, campagne inspirée par l'Agence Juive ».

« Quant à la Commission des Nations Unies, nous nous sommes heureusement aperçus que les gouvernements britannique et américain ont traité ses affaires de la politique de la plupart de ses membres ».

« Mtre El-Ghoury a dit que l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis ont négligé les demandes justes et équitables des Arabes. Les Arabes ont été empêchés d'examiner la question de l'indépendance de la Palestine et du mandat. Et ainsi, l'ONU a refusé la nomination d'une commission d'enquête en lui donnant des attributions qui réalisent les vœux des Juifs ».

Après avoir exposé le détail des discussions qui eurent lieu à l'ONU, Mtre Emile El-Ghoury dit que la délégation palestinienne, basée sur les renseignements qu'elle possède, croit que la commission d'enquête recommandera le partage et la mise de la Palestine sous la tutelle internationale. Il déclara aussi que l'on ne peut qualifier cette commission de neutre, car certains de ses membres, comme le délégué australien, avaient exprimé leur opinion en faveur du partage de la Palestine, de l'immigration et de la tutelle internationale.

« C'est pour ces considérations que la délégation palestinienne avait proposé le boycottage de la commission par les Arabes. La commission n'a pas changé d'avis et elle estime que le boycottage est dans l'intérêt de la cause et sauvegarde la dignité des Arabes. D'ailleurs, les Arabes n'ont rien à ajouter à ce qu'ils avaient dit aux précédentes commissions d'enquête et à ce qu'ils ont déclaré à l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire de l'ONU. »

Un Bureau Permanent Arabe pour la Palestine à Washington

Nous apprenons que les membres des délégations arabes à l'Organisation des Nations Unies se sont mis d'accord pour la création d'un Bureau Permanent aux Etats-Unis dont les membres se-

ront chargés de la question palestinienne et de la préparation des documents qui seront présentés à l'assemblée générale de l'ONU à la session de Septembre prochain.

Les membres de ce Bureau ont été également chargés de la propagande en faveur de la Palestine.

La présidence du Bureau a été confiée à S.E. Mtre Faris El-Ghoury, président de la délégation syrienne.

Les travaux du secrétariat sont assumés par Mahmoud Fawzi bey, ministre plénipotentiaire à l'ambassade d'Egypte à Washington.

Le budget de ce Bureau s'élève à 50.000 livres qui seront proportionnellement à leurs budgets.

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Registry Number } E 573

TELEGRAM FROM

No. III 1947

Dated 12 June 1947

Received in Registry } 16

Last Page

5096

Reference

(Printed)

(How disposed)

8/1947

(Action completed.)

1947/6

Next Page

513

52

E

E 5136

65

1947

PALESTINE

16 JUN

Registry Number } E 5136/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Mr Geoffrey Smith

Dated To do

Received in Registry } 228

12 June 16

Boycott of Special Committee by Arabs.
Sheikh Yusef Yassin stated that although Palestine Arabs have decided to boycott the Commission, individual Arab States are open to receive visits and ex-tempts and others would not refuse the request for personal interview.

Last Paper.

5096

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ Geoffrey Smith
B.O.

June 18

(Action completed.)

R.M. 2/6

(Index.)

[Signature] 24/8/47

Next Paper.

5138

(Minutes.)

Copy up.

U.N. Dept. (T. Smith)

J.S. Bevin done 16

Mr Bevin on return 24.3.21/6

[Signature] 17/6

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References:-

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Cypher/OTP.

E. G. [Signature] 66
DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Grafftey Smith. D. 7.30 p.m. 12th June 1947.
No. 228.
12th June 1947. R. 11.40 p.m. 12th June 1947.

Repeated to: Cairo,
Bagdad,
Beirut,
Damascus,
Amman,
Jerusalem,
U.K. Delegation, New York.

W:W:W:W:W

E 5136

16 JUN

SECRET.

Palestine: Commission of Enquiry.

Sheikh Yusuf Yassin informs me that although Palestine Arabs have decided to boycott the Commission individual Arab States are open to receive visits and ex-Mufti and others would not refuse the request for personal interview.

Foreign Office please pass to Amman and United Kingdom Delegation New York as my telegrams Nos. 29 and 51 respectively.

Beirut please pass to Damascus as my telegram No. 24.

[Repeated to Amman and United Kingdom Delegation New York.]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.] JUN



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FO 371/61875

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E

E 5138

67.

1947

PALESTINE

16 JUN

Registry Number } E 5138/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Mr. R. Campbell

Dated

Cairo

Received in Registry

1361
13 June
16 -

Boycott of Special Committee by Arabs
Refer Cairo tel 1328 (E 4994/957/31)
Transmit text of communique published
by E.G.N. Arabic Press issued by Arab
League Committee explaining its decision
to appeal for boycott of Fact Finding
Committee.

Last Paper.

5136

(Minutes.)

Copy COJ (Mr. T. Smith)

References.

W.N. Dept.

Mr. S. Beins
June 16

(Print.)

Mr Beesley on return ^{143.27/6}

RC
7/6

(How disposed of.)

8/ Treppard Smith
b.p.

June 18

(Action completed.)

J.M. 21/6

(Index.)

24/8/48

Next Paper.

5139

30471 F.O.P

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References-
FO 371/61875

E 5138

68

En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

16 JUN

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir R. Campbell.
No. 1361

D. 6.15 p.m. 13th June 1947.
R. 9.35 p.m. 13th June 1947.

13th June 1947.

V V V

My telegram No. 1328.

E.G.N. Arabic press June 12th publishes text of communiqué issued by Higher Arab Committee in Cairo explaining its decision to appeal for boycott of Fact-Finding Commission.

2. Communiqué begins by recommending Governments of Arab States to endorse proposals made by Arab delegations at New York on 19th May and by asking those Governments to press at the next session of U.N.O. General Assembly for abolition of mandate over Palestine and recognition of Palestine's independence. It reproduces decisions of Arab League political committee reported in my telegram No. 1313 and refers to earlier decisions of that committee taken at Damascus on 17th April.

3. Communiqué then states that Higher Arab Committee's decision as regards boycotting Fact-Finding Commission was inspired by the public interest and by decisions of political committee of Arab League of April 17th and proposals of Arab delegates at New York on 19th May. Communiqué denies that, as some people have thought, Higher Arab Committee's own decision was inconsistent therewith.

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

JUN 15 1947

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E

E 5139

69

1947

PALESTINE

16 JUN

Registry Number } E 5139/457/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

W. G. Griffiths Smith
Jedda
231.
18 June

Boycott of Special Committee by Arab.
Reps Jerusalem tel 1109 (E 42994/457/31)
Spec of Arab stated that Russians
had instructed Arab Communists in Palestine
not to boycott the Committee. It
seemed to them that this was another good
reason why right minded Arabs should
boycott it.

Last Paper.

5138

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

W. G. Griffiths Smith
S.O.
June 18

(Action completed.)

W. G. Griffiths
20/6

(Index.)

W. G. Griffiths
24/6

Next Paper.

5151

(Minutes.)

copy c.o.

W. G. Griffiths
27/6

O.N. Dept.
27/6

The pp. have been submitted

0 25 200-1
June 17

W. G. Griffiths
20/6

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Reference: FO 371/61875

E 5139

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Grafftey Smith D: 10.00 a.m. 13th June, 1947
No. 231
13th June, 1947 R: 1.40 p.m. 13th June, 1947

Repeated to Cairo,
Jerusalem,
Bagdad,
Beirut,
Damascus,
Amman.

&&&&&&&

SECRET

Jerusalem telegram No. 1109: Arab boycott of United Nations Committee.

Sheikh Yusuf Yassin told me today that Russians had instructed Arab Communists in Palestine not, (repeat not), to boycott the Fact Finding Committee.

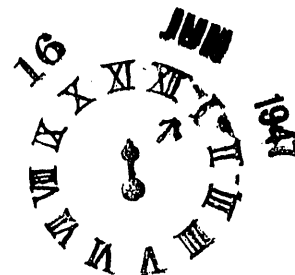
2. He seemed to think this was another good reason why right minded Arabs in Palestine should boycott it.

3. I used the same arguments as His Excellency the High Commissioner in endeavour to persuade the Sheikh of the folly of this policy.

Foreign Office please pass to Amman as my telegram No. 31.

Beirut please pass to Damascus as my telegram No. 26.

[Repeated to Amman.]



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E 5151

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1947

PALESTINE

17 COR

Registry Number

E5771/9571/81

FROM

Chancery
Washington

No.

Dated

12/27/47

Received in Registry

7. FEB 1948

17

Arab views on Palestine

Specimen copies of these letters from
London to Moscow, together with the
supplements dealing with Arab views on
the Palestine question. These consider
the findings of the Fact-Finding Committee
to be a foreign perversion in favour of
the Arabs.

Last Paper.

5139

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ P.O.
Kurd. 18

(Action completed.)

9/2/48
24/9/48

(Index)

Next Paper.

E5181

(Minutes.)

N.A. Dept. 25/6

copy c.o.

J. B. [Signature]
(T.C. CABLE)
17/6

The note of a conversation with
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
pretty accurately.

As for Ahmad Hussein, I suggested
when I saw these letters in New York
that his importance was being exaggerated.

In case Egyptian Department has
not already seen it, I attach a copy of
the advertisement which Ahmad Hussein
put into the New York Times on the 24th
May.

Egyptian Dept.
24/5/6

7/13 18/6

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Reference: -
FO 371/61875

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E 5151

17 JUN

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

7th June 1947

E 72

SECRET

Ref: 1275/ /47

Dear Department,

We enclose herein copies of three letters from Sinclair in our Consulate-General in New York to Bromley, together with two memoranda dealing with Arab views on the Palestine question which may be of some interest. You will note that the conversations recorded in the memoranda were strictly confidential and off the record.

Ahmad Hussein, a violent Egyptian nationalist who is on a visit to this country, has been the subject of a conversation between us and the Egyptian Department, ending with our letter to them 384/14/47 of 2nd June and our telegram to the Foreign Office No. 3253 of 5th June.

J
Yours ever,

CHANCERY

J.C.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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FO 371/61875

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73

COPY

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
25, Broadway,
New York 4,

2nd June 1947

RS/ar

Top Secret

Dear Tom,

Further to my letter of 29th May on the subject of a conversation with Prince Faisal, I now enclose a note on a further conversation which one of my American friends had with Prince Faisal shortly before his departure.

By a slip, I did not mark my previous letter Top Secret, but since these conversations both with Faisal and Ahmed Husein were strictly confidential and "off the record", and since this information was ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} strict confidence. I would ask you to ensure that it is treated accordingly.

As to the reliability of the information, both my informants are Americans who to my certain knowledge have been seeing quite a lot of Prince Faisal in the one case and Ahmed Hussein in the other, and I have no reason to doubt either their veracity or their ability to record accurately the true sense of what they had been told in conversation.

Yours ever,

(Sgd.) Ronald Sinclair

T.E. Bromley, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

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74
2nd June 1947.

THE ARAB POSITION

Comments by Prince Faisal.

1. The plane on which Prince Faisal was scheduled to leave here was delayed some hours, and this gave my friend an opportunity for a final discussion with Faisal.
2. From the conversation my informant gained the following impressions:
3. The Arabs regard the findings of the United Nations eleven-member Committee as a foregone conclusion. They are convinced that in a greater or lesser degree they will be in favour of the Zionists, and they will recommend the opening of immigration. Such a decision would be totally unacceptable to the Arabs.
4. Furthermore, and this is the most important, they are equally ~~convinced that whatever the findings of the Committee, these will be~~ approved by the U.S. Government, and will thereafter form the basis for U.S. foreign policy in so far as the Near and Middle East are concerned. In pursuance of that policy they anticipate that U.S. troops will be sent to Palestine.
5. The Arabs are completely disillusioned about the Americans, for whom their feelings could best be described as a blend of disgust and contempt. They have little hope that between now and the fateful month of September the U.S. Government will awaken to the fact that they are being made the catspaws of the Zionists who are virtually dictating U.S. foreign policy. The Arabs had been appalled to find to what extent the Zionists and their sympathisers controlled the channels of publicity and information services in the country. It was this fact, almost more than anything, which has created in the Arabs delegates a feeling of frustration and helplessness.
6. Turning to the position of Britain, the Arabs had little hope in that while crediting H.M.G. with honest intentions to do the right thing, Britain was herself in a precarious situation. It was tragic that the British had found it necessary to draw the United States into the question at this stage. If only Britain could have round the strength to maintain her position for a further period until the Americans had had time to awaken to the realities of the situation,

/and

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- 2 -

and had in fact acquired a more mature outlook on the Middle Eastern position as a whole, matters would not have reached the present critical stage.

7. The Arabs considered that the British Labour Government were at fault in disclosing the extent of their weakness. They could not believe that the Conservatives would have shown their hand in such a manner. Britain should never have afforded the United States the opportunity to mix into imperial matters. This had played right into the hands of the Zionists, who had not failed to take full advantage of the opening. H.M.G. must have been well aware that the U.S. Government were ill-informed, and not in a position to take a reasoned, objective, and unprejudiced viewpoint.

8. The really well-informed and unprejudiced Americans are so few in number that they are quite unable to make their voices heard, still less their influence felt.

9. As the Arabs see the course of events, if the U.N. brings in a recommendation for unlimited immigration, the President of the U.S. will approve it. Britain will then decline to implement it unless the U.S. participates actively in such implementation. This will mean U.S. troops being sent to Palestine, and by the time that happens the situation out there will have deteriorated beyond control. For the Arabs definitely will not hesitate to go into action, and it will mean military operations.

10. Britain would have to be very careful or instead of the British involving the Americans in the Palestine imbroglio, they would find themselves tied inextricably to the American chariot and being dragged into a struggle with dire circumstances to all concerned, and with no possibility of controlling or containing it.

11. As regards Arab intentions, the Arab States were fully determined to resort to arms rather than submit to an unfavourable decision by the U.N.

12. They were in no mood to compromise, even if an acceptable compromise were at all possible. They would not take any immediate initiative, but would watch very closely the actions of the U.N. Committee. Any false move on the part of the Committee, such for example as a visit to D.P. camps in Europe, with the object of including the D.P. problem in the Palestine issue, would be met by immediate and violent Arab reaction.

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76

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL
New York 4, N.Y.
29th May 1947

Dear Tom,

I enclose a brief memorandum on a conversation which an American acquaintance had with Ahmed Hussein a few days ago.

I wrote you yesterday a brief note on my visit to the Afghan Legation, and mentioned the gloomy and bitter remarks made by the Saudi Minister.

Since then I have heard a number of further comments. Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who has already left by air, declared before his departure in a private interview with another American friend of mine, that he was completely disillusioned and disgusted by what had happened during these past few weeks. His faith in the Americans had received a rude shock, and he went so far as to say that he hoped never to set foot in the United States again.

He declared that the matter was much more serious than most people believed. Not only had the Arabs not had a square deal, but it was evident that the United Nations were either unable or unwilling to give them one.

... he said, were in despair, for they had no other authority to which to turn for justice. This left them no alternative but to take the law into their own hands. The outlook, Prince Faisal declared, was very grave indeed.

This morning I have been rung up by my American friend who reported the conversation with Ahmed Hussein. My friend appeared to be genuinely upset. He had had a further talk with Ahmed Hussein, and the latter had apparently assured him that the Arab delegates were now all returning to their own countries not for further discussions, but for action that they had already agreed upon. The next move would be overt action.

As I did not wish to become involved in a delicate conversation over the phone, I made a show of treating his remarks with some levity, and suggested that one should not take all these alarming statements too seriously. Thereupon my friend waxed really warm, and warned me against underestimating the importance of his information. "There is no bluffing about this" he said. "And next week or so it may be headline news. These people have taken a decision. They are feeling pretty desperate, but they mean business - serious business - and large scale business. So, for goodness sake believe what I tell you, and warn your people before it is too late."

I shall hope to hear some further details of last minute conversations with Ahmed Hussein and others before they actually leave. Meanwhile, while I do not wish to be in any way alarmist, I cannot help forming the impression that the principal Arab delegates have agreed among themselves upon some concerted plan of action.

/I

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I do not know how far Ahmed Hussein can speak authoritatively, but he declared emphatically that the decision in favour of action had already been taken, and that it was no longer a question of merely returning home and recommending action.

There may have been more than a little significance in Ahmed Hussein's somewhat sinister remark: "The Zionists! From now on they do not count. We shall ignore them. Our business is with the British!"

Yours ever,

R. SINCLAIR

T.E. Bromley, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

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30th May 1947

AHMED HUSSEIN

From an Anglophile American acquaintance who is very friendly with the Young Egyptian leader Ahmed Hussein, and apparently shares his confidence, I have gleaned a few interesting sidelights on that gentleman's views on things.

Ahmed Hussein has arranged to leave here for Egypt in a few days time. He too professed to be thoroughly disillusioned in the United Nations, and has practically decided that very little, if anything, is to be gained by continued cooperation with them. Hussein expressed himself in particularly bitter terms against the Americans, whom he described as being sold to the Zionists.

He declared that he personally had a much greater respect for the British, at least one knew where one stood with them, and the Egyptians were used to dealing with them. But as for the Americans, one could not rely upon them - they changed their attitude from day to day.

He was sorry, but with the British it was no longer a question of talking, from now onwards the gloves were off and the fight was on. The Zionists did not count. The policy henceforth would be simply to ignore them.

Hussein blamed the British for lack of frankness in stating their own national or imperial aims in regard to Palestine. Why did they not put their cards down on the table and declare quite frankly and openly what they wanted, instead of indulging in a lot of hypocritical clap-trap about the Balfour Declaration, the League of Nations and the

The matter was no secret. The British wanted a strategic base for their imperial security - well and good. One could talk about that, but why not come out clearly with the issue. Then there was the question of the Dead Sea. But the Zionists were very insistent upon their claim to "both sides of the Jordan". Why? Because they wanted to secure possession of the Dead Sea in order to continue the exploitation of the chemicals it contained. At present these were being illegally exploited by the British, despite the fact that a valid concession had been granted to other parties by the former Turkish Government before the first world war. The British feared that if they surrendered the Mandate, the inestimable wealth of the Dead Sea chemicals would be lost to them, and the Arabs might recognise the rights of the original concessionaires, rights which the Arabs maintained had been confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne. If, on the other hand, Palestine became Jewish, the British interests - formerly Brunner Mond, and subsequently I.C.I. - would either be compelled to compromise with, or more likely would be superseded and ousted by, Jewish-American interests operating from Wall Street, whence came the driving power and the financial support behind the whole Zionist campaign. The whole thing was in fact a gigantic plot to secure possession of one of the world's most important strategic areas, with the as yet hardly tapped oil resources of the hinterland, and the inestimable wealth of chemicals in the Dead Sea. One of the world's greatest prizes was being gambled for amid a fog of pressure politics which completely obscured the real issue. But the Arabs were fully alive to the real issues, declared Ahmed Hussein, and if the British and Americans think otherwise, they are going to be very thoroughly disillusioned. The gloves are off, and we mean business!

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79

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
25, Broadway,
New York 4, N.Y.

28th May 1947

Dear Tom,

After seeing you yesterday, I attended the reception at the Afghan Legation to celebrate their annual "Independence Day".

I had hoped to see some of our Embassy there, but, as far as I could make out, I was the only Englishman present.

Guests, numbering I should say about 400, comprised for the most part diplomatic representatives of the Near and Middle Eastern Countries and their legation staffs, together with a number of members of their respective United Nations delegations. There was a sprinkling of American officers, among the number being Admiral Halsey in uniform.

Several Egyptian officers were conspicuous in their British military uniforms with red tabs, but for the most part they seemed to keep very much to themselves.

we kept to generalities and eschewed politics. I had a brief conversation with the Saudi Minister, Asad al Saqih, who lost no time in letting me know that he was very disturbed at the way the United Nations Assembly had handled the Palestine question. He declared, with some bitterness, that they, the Saudi Arabians, and the Arabs in general, had placed great hopes in the United Nations, from whom they had merely demanded justice, only to discover that the United Nations were not an impartial body, but were ridden with politics and controlled by big power interests. It was clear, he said, that the Americans in particular were under the influence of the Zionists, and that no impartial judgment was possible. The Arabs, declared the Minister, were complete disgruntled and disillusioned.

From snatches of conversation, as I walked among the crowd, it was evident that the Palestine issue was being seriously discussed in more than one quarter, and it was also evident that the Saudi Minister was not the only Moslem official who was pessimistic as to the ultimate outcome.

For the rest, the reception was organised in the traditional spirit of Afghan hospitality, and, if my estimation of four hundred guests is at all accurate, there was food of every description sufficient to feed at least one thousand.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Yours ever,

RONALD SINCLAIR

T.E. Bromley, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

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Reference: **FO** 371/61875

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1947.

AMERICANS ESCAPE TWO CHINA AREAS

Marine Landing Craft Used at Peitaiho Beach—Plane Is Rescuer at Changchun

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times.

TIENTSIN, China, May 23—A United States Marine Corps landing craft evacuated sixty-six Americans, Europeans and Chinese from Peitaiho Beach, 110 miles northeast of Tientsin, at 4 P. M. today. The sound of Communist firing drew nearer to the summer resort.

The marines' craft came from near-by Chinwangtao, where a force of about 200 marines still is on duty. Railway movement between Chinwangtao and Tientsin is blocked by the Communists' demolition of the Tientsin-Mukden railway at Changli, 100 miles northeast of Tientsin.

About twenty American men, women and children were evacuated from Changchun, capital of Manchuria, Friday, by a United States Army transport plane, according to The United Press. Communists are attacking the major Communist blow at Changli came at 1 A. M. Sunday when 5,000 Communists, who had reportedly moved from the mountains of Jehol Province, swarmed into the city. They looted the mission compound of cars belonging to the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions of New York.

Nine American men and women missionaries were seized by the Communists and their personal belongings were taken. The Reds also took the mission's food, clothing and medicinal equipment, including X-ray machines and other valuable installations.

The Communists tried to force the nine Americans to accompany them into the near-by hills but succeeded in making only three go with them, Dr. Clara Nutting of Georgetown, Mass. Miss Lara Irene Battin of Bloomfield, Iowa, and Miss Pansy Griffith, whose home town was not given. Each is more than 50 years old.

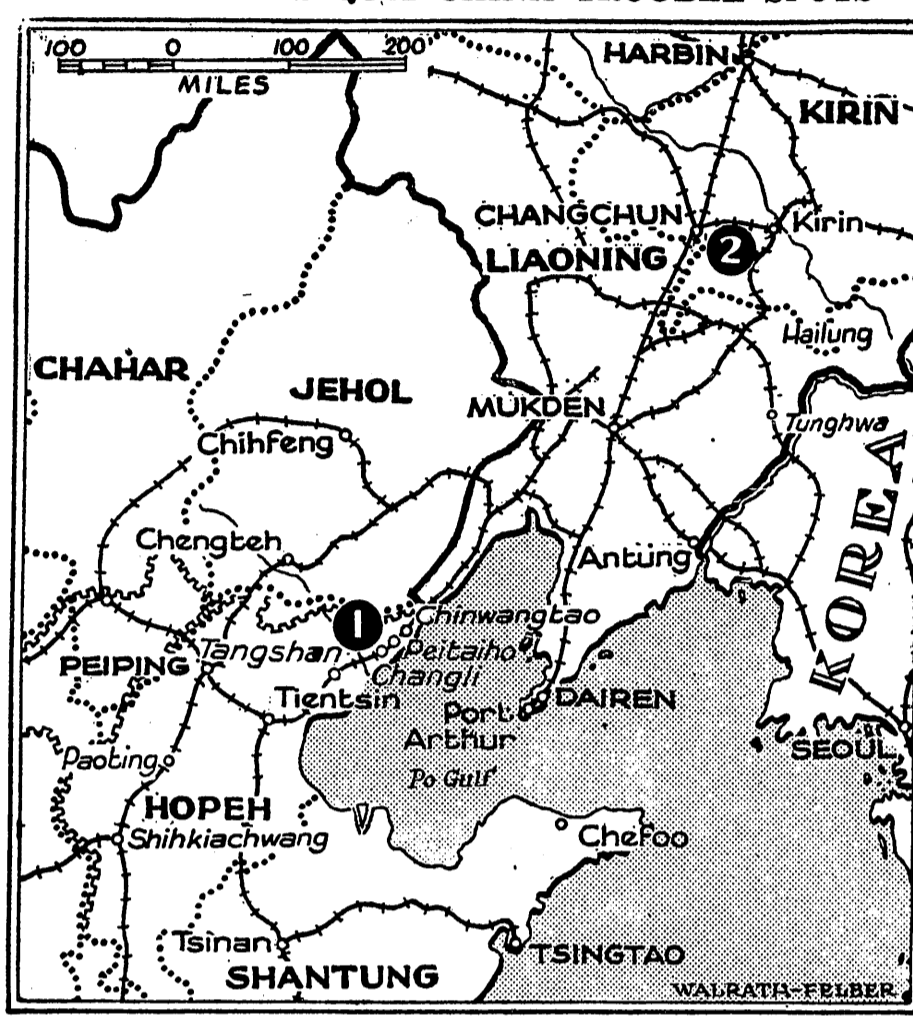
Students Also Taken
The Reds also took 250 boys and fifty girl students from the Changli Mission School and several Chinese teachers and the school principal.

Tuesday morning the three Americans were released after several captives. Chinese from the school had explained to the Communist leaders that the American Missions in China did not represent politics of the United States Government and were in China solely to train and educate Chinese. The Communists eventually led their American captives and all Chinese school children and teachers back to Changli. The city has been retaken by the Nationalists.

Nationalists Are Worried
The Communist raid on Changli is being taken most seriously in Chinese Government circles. Extensive rail demolitions have halted all rail-borne reinforcements to Manchuria from North China and have halted coal deliveries from Tangshan to Chinwangtao.

The Communists have shown their ability to strike effectively in northern China, especially along the Tientsin-Mukden railway, running along the coast to Manchuria. The Communists' latest blow has aided their campaign to seize Changchun, capital of Manchuria.

FOREIGNERS QUIT CHINA TROUBLE SPOTS



A Marine Corps landing craft evacuated American, European and Chinese nationals from Peitaiho beach (1) after Communist troops had demolished the section of the Tientsin-Mukden railway at near-by Changli and blocked the sending of Nationalist reinforcements. Twenty American citizens from Changchun (2) as the Reds pressed their attack on the encircled Manchurian capital.

SOCIALIST CHOSEN PREMIER OF JAPAN

Katayama Obtains an Almost Unanimous Vote in Both Houses of the Diet

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, May 23—Tetsu Katayama, Socialist, Christian and pro-labor lawyer, tonight was elected Premier of Japan by an almost unanimous vote in both houses of the Diet.

He will assume office tomorrow by command of Emperor Hirohito and then will begin the long business of forming a coalition cabinet from representatives of the widely-split major Japanese parties.

Katayama's election followed agreement among the Liberals, Democrats and Peoples Cooperative party to back the slow-spoken, shaggy-haired Socialist leader as the first Parliamentary leader of Japan under the new democratic constitution. He received 420 votes in the lower house with two against and four invalid out of a possible total of 466.

The new House of Councillors, peers, gave the Socialist 205 votes out of 207 cast. The others were one vote each for former Premier Kijuro Shidehara and the oldest parliamentarian, Yukio Ozaki, both of them evidently purely complimentary.

Accord Reached in 28 Days
This Japanese premier has been named for the first time under the new system, which demands that the Prime Minister be elected by parliament instead of nominated by the Emperor. The process was accomplished within twenty-eight days of party conferences. Forty-one days were required for the selection of the Prime Minister after last year's general election, the last held under the old law.

Despite Katayama's election, the composition of the next Japanese Government is still obscure. That it will be a coalition is evident, since neither the Socialists nor any of the supporting parties is able to command a majority in the all-powerful lower house.

The Liberals, headed by former Premier Shigeru Yoshida, intend to remain outside the Socialist-dominated combination on the basis of Yoshida's objection that the left-wing Socialists have too close ties with the Communists. With this bloc of 129 votes in opposition, the plan tonight is to form a Cabinet of seven Socialists, seven Democrats and two Cooperative party members.

It is doubted that the Democrats or Socialists can produce enough party members capable of administering Cabinet positions and outsiders probably will have to be recruited. There is still some belief that some Liberals may be persuaded to join the new Cabinet, despite Yoshida's opposition.

The Democratic party's public announcement of its decision to throw its votes behind Katayama said: "In regard to the organization of the next Cabinet, our party will adhere to our previous resolution that the government should be a four-party coalition."

The difficulties are more realistically apprehended by Suetaro Nishio, Socialist party secretary, who told the Japanese press that it would take Katayama at least one week to discover who was willing to serve in Japan's first Socialist

French Losses From '39 To '45 Put at 620,000

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 23—Some 620,000 Frenchmen and women were killed or disappeared between 1939 and 1945, Veterans' Minister Francois Mitterand reported in the National Assembly today.

With information still incomplete, he said, France lost 92,233 military personnel during the fighting in 1939-40, and 57,721 military were killed in battle from 1940-45. French Forces of the Interior lost 24,440, while another 27,000 lost their lives when forced to fight in the German Army.

Forty-three thousand military prisoners of war died in German camps. Some 30,000 civilians were shot; 55,550 were killed in air raids and another 41,000 died of various causes.

NANKING AGAIN VOICES CHINA'S NEED FOR AID

Special to The New York Times.

NANKING, May 23—China's need for foreign financial assistance for the country's reconstruction was stressed again in the People's Political Council today.

Finance Minister O. K. Yui said the Government was not relying on foreign loans to meet budgetary construction projects.

He hitherto unrevealed figures on China's fiscal position. He reported that Government expenditures last year were \$5,500,000,000 (Chinese), against original estimates of \$2,500,000,000 (Chinese). He said that in the first four months of this year the national income was \$2,000,000,000 (Chinese) and expenditures were \$5,000,000,000 (Chinese). He estimated expenditures for the year at \$20,000,000,000 (Chinese).

The official Chinese-American dollar exchange rate now is 12,000 to 1. The Finance Minister said the Government was trying to collect more taxes from the wealthy and was attempting to get a census of property to institute a property tax.

He disclosed that in one year more than 300 Ministry employees accused of graft, had been ousted or held for trial.

TRADE DEFICIT BLAME SPLITS GENEVA TALKS

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, May 23—The British Empire delegates opposed one another today when the conference of the International Trade Organization began consideration of practical steps for rectifying chronic deficits in balances of trade.

The differences arose over implementation of the World Trade Charter proviso that member countries shall cooperate to correct any fundamental imbalance of payments that prevents full employment. In practice, this implies close cooperation between the International Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

The Canadian delegate objected to an Australian amendment that he said implied that blame, attached to a country for having a surplus balance of trade.

The Belgian delegate agreed that the mere fact that any country enjoyed a positive trade balance did not constitute a fault, providing the proceeds of this surplus were invested abroad. He added,

MINOR VICTORY WON FOR PRESS IN KOREA

Soviet Agrees That Delegation Chiefs May Talk 'Informally' on Non-Secret Matters

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times.

SEOUL, Korea, May 23—At today's meeting of the American-Soviet Joint Commission, Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, chief American delegate, subsequently revealed, an agreement was reached with the Soviet representatives on the method of informing the press of the work of the commission.

This agreement confines the actual dispensing of news of the conferences to the agreement reached at last year's meetings in which it was decided to issue joint communiqués. However, in addition, it was agreed that the delegation chiefs might meet "informally" with the press and acquaint them with matters not of a secret nature.

Also not to be discussed, according to the agreement, are matters upon which no decision has been reached. This arrangement is a development of last year's meeting.

General Brown met the Allied press at the close of the second meeting today. He said that there would be issued tomorrow the first joint communiqué containing essentially the information that was made public today.

Press Occupies Discussion
It was subsequently learned that the greater portion of today's discussion was devoted to this question of dealing with the press. The Soviet delegates made clear their stand against the publication of any news concerning the conference, but yielded to the extent of the agreements reached last year. Col. Gen. Terenti Shtikov, head of the Russian delegation, was reported to have declared that he did not wish to see the press at any time.

While spokesmen for the American delegation claimed a minor victory over the Russians in making the news of the conference available to the press, some observers were unable to find any justification for enthusiasm.

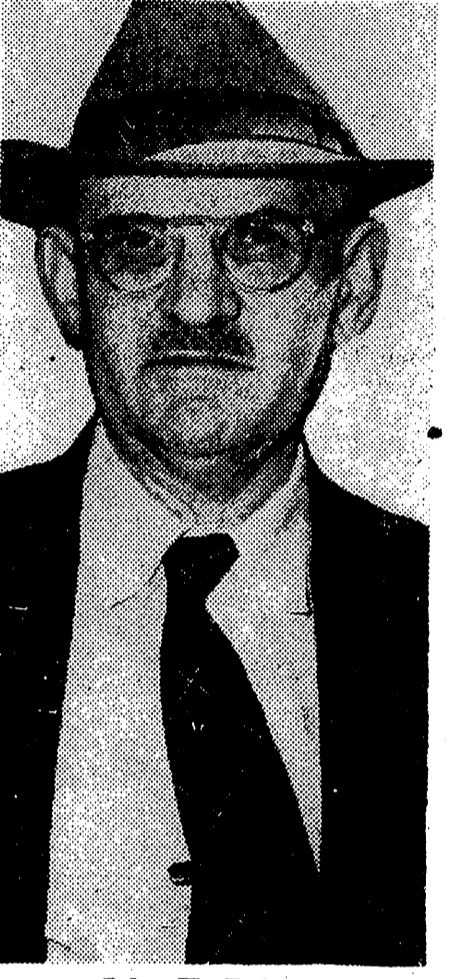
To get down to work in the speediest manner, the joint commission, General Brown revealed, has adopted many of the agreements reached at last year's unsuccessful conference concerning procedure and general administrative principles.

General Brown said that the Joint Commission chiefs would alternate the chairmanship between them weekly and that the delegation holding the chair could call a meeting of the whole commission at will.

All the meetings will be closed, General Brown said, "except when both delegations agree that any specific meeting shall be open." He said that the Commission would confine its work during "this phase" to a preparatory plan for the establishment of a Provisional Government as specified in Paragraph Two of the Moscow Foreign Ministers' decision on Korea.

Sub-Commissions Formed
According to General Brown three sub-commissions will take over the work and the next probable meeting of the full commission will be next Wednesday. Mean-

Mission Aide Returns From Tour of Orient



John H. Reisner

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 23 (Special to The New York Times)—John H. Reisner of 77 Greenridge Avenue, executive secretary of Agricultural Missions, Inc., declared rural rehabilitation in Asia could be aided through work in the thousands of country churches there.

The problems of poverty, sickness, illiteracy and agriculture could be solved in part by giving training to the members of the small churches and then having them spread the knowledge throughout the countryside, he explained.

Mr. Reisner, former dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking, spent the last seven months in Burma, India, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. Making the trip for the Foreign Missions Conference, he will report to that organization on June 5 in New York. Most of his travel was by air. He arrived at La Guardia Field in New York this afternoon.

ALBANIA ACCUSES GREECE

Protests to U. N. Against Alleged Strafing Fatal to Two

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 23 (Reuters)—Gen. Enver Hoxha, Albanian Premier, has cabled to Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, a protest against the alleged machine-gunning of Albanian village by Greek planes, the Yugoslav news agency reported today.

He was said to have accused Greek airmen of killing two persons and wounding eight during their alleged "aggressive provocations over Albanian territory" on Wednesday.

The incident occurred at a moment when reliable quarters were predicting a showdown shortly on Dutch Premier L. J. M. Beel's policy of conciliation toward the Indonesians.

Premier Beel and Overseas Minister J. A. Jonkman left by air for the Netherlands today, after a fortnight of first-hand investigation of the Indonesian situation, amid reports of growing opposition at home to his program.

SUNDANESE TAKE CITY IN WEST JAVA

Republican Leader Kidnapped, Buildings Are Picketed in Bloodless, Temporary Coup

Special to The New York Times.

BUITENZORG, Java, May 23 (AP)—A comic opera coup d'état, led by a masked, gun-waving "Prime Minister" who invented a new technique of counter-revolution by picket line, threw a new scare into complicated Dutch-Indonesian relations here today.

With a total reported armament of one pistol, 250 members of the Sundanese Peoples party seized control of all the municipal buildings of this Dutch summer capital of 60,000 from officials of the Indonesian Republic at dawn.

The Indonesians promptly declared it was all part of a put-up job of the Dutch Army.

The Sundanese Peoples party has declared the independence of a third of Java from the Indonesian Republic, and the Republicans have accused the Dutch of protecting the movement in the hope of breaking up the republic.

The Dutch, although they hold Buitenzorg and have a palace here for the Governor General, have permitted the Republican civil administration to continue functioning south of Batavia.

Immediately after seizing the buildings, the Sundanese proceeded to protect their positions with an unarmed picket line.

There has been no fighting yet because no Republican officials or followers have come back.

The Republican District Governor, R. Hardjadiparta, was kidnapped from his home by six men led by masked, pistol-waving Dr. Raden Koestomo, self-proclaimed Prime Minister of Sunda.

Crestfallen when Mr. Hardjadiparta cognized him, Dr. Koestomo took off the mask. Six Republican officials also were seized, but were soon released.

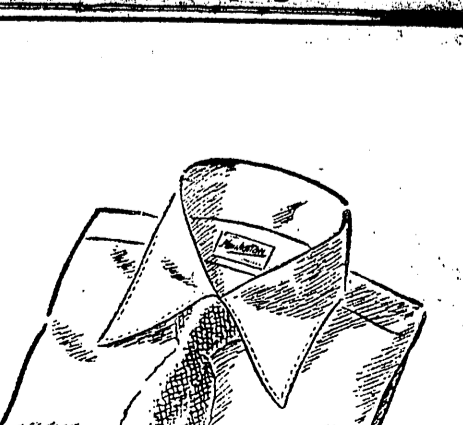
Then Dr. Koestomo went to Col. J. Thompson, city commander, and explained what had happened.

Colonel Thompson placed the municipal administration under temporary Army control, posted sentries around the seized buildings and Republican authorities' homes and hastily asked the Netherlands Indies Government what to do next.

Dr. Koestomo said that the coup was "just one step" in a plan to set up a "State of Sunda" in west Java in which 12,000,000 Sundaese live.

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them into the nearby hills but succeeded in making only three go with them. Dr. Clara Nutting of Georgetown, Mass. Miss Lora Irene Battin of Bloomfield, Iowa, and Miss Pansy Griffith, whose home town was not given. Each is more than 50 years old.

Students Also Taken

The Reds also took 250 boys and fifty girl students from the Changli Mission School and several Chinese teachers and the school principal.

Tuesday morning the three Americans were released after several captives. Chinese from the school had explained to the Communist leaders that the American Missions in China did not represent politics of the United States Government and were in China solely to train and educate Chinese. The Communists eventually led their American captives and all Chinese school children and teachers back to Changli. The city has been retaken by the Nationalists.

Nationalists Are Worried

The Communist raid on Changli is being taken most seriously in Chinese Government circles. Extensive rail demolitions have halted all rail-borne reinforcements to Manchuria from North China and have halted coal deliveries from Tangshan to Chinwangtao.

The Communists have shown their ability to strike effectively in northern China, especially along the Tientsin-Mukden railway, running along the coast to Manchuria. The Communists' latest blow has aided their campaign to seize Changchun, capital of Manchuria, and places them in an excellent position to seize Chinwangtao as soon as the small Marine force is evacuated.

Changchun is encircled by about 30,000 Communists, who have complete control of the one main railway from the south, over which all reinforcements and supplies have to be brought. From Kung-chuling, thirty-five miles south of Changchun, on the main line the Communists control virtually everything northward.

Changchun's defense is complicated by a confused command situation, brought about by political intrigue among the Chinese Government commanders. American-Union three weeks ago commanded the New First Army, which beat off two Communist offensives in December and February, recently was shelved by the Supreme Commander in Manchuria, Lieut. Gen. Tu Yu-ming, who is reported to be jealous of General Sun's ability.

Flee as Reds Attack

NANKING, May 23 (U.P.)—About twenty Americans were evacuated by a United States Army transport plane today from Changchun, now under heavy attack by Chinese Communist forces, the United States Embassy announced. The plane flew to Peiping.

The announcement said those taken from the city included the wives and children of the American and British consular staffs, three United States consular women employees and about a dozen personnel of the office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The plane, piloted by Lieut. Col. William Yancey, took off from Peiping this morning and landed on the only Changchun airfield that has not been put out of operation by the Communists.

Among those evacuated were the family of United States Consul General O. Edwin Clubb, including his wife, Mary Anne, and 16-year-old daughter, Zoe. Mr. Clubb and his 15-year-old son, Oliver, along with his military attaché, Lieut. Col. Edward Lico-wen, and a number of other American officials, were reported remaining in Changchun.

The wife and two daughters of the British Consul General, Col. Jacob S. Larkcom, along with three United States consular employees, identified as Margaret Dunn, Aileen Mosher and Ruth Clark, also were taken out. The UNRRA employees were not identified.

The evacuation was carried out while the guns of the Communists pounded outposts of the Nationalist defenders and shortly after Nationalist transport planes flew over the beleaguered city, parachuting supplies.

also be made clear that divisions can take place only if the people of the regions concerned freely express their desire to create a Pakistan and separate it from the rest of what is now British India.

Will Suggest Mechanism

The mechanism will be suggested for getting a popular decision on the partition of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam Provinces, as well as on the general proposition of a Pakistan. Since there are elected Legislatures in these three Provinces, it is presumed that they will be asked to decide upon partition themselves. It is also planned to have a popular referendum in the North-West Frontier Province, where the population is largely Moslem but the Provincial Government is in the hands of the Congress party.

Since the Moslem communities will certainly vote for Pakistan the next step would be the election of a Moslem Constituent Assembly. A predominantly Hindu Constituent Assembly already exists in New Delhi because the Moslem League has boycotted the supposedly all-India Assembly that was to have been formed under the British Cabinet mission's plan. The two Constituent Assemblies would then obviously have many crucial problems to settle between themselves, including the vital one of the Indian Army. Mr. Jinnah wants to divide it into Moslem and Hindu forces. The British are not concerned themselves with that problem now and it has no place in Lord Mountbatten's plan, which is purely political in scope.

Features Kept Secret

There are other features of the Viceroy's plan that are being kept secret. They will not however affect its fundamental structure.

It must always be kept in mind that this is simply another British suggestion or proposal to the Indians. It is not something that the British intend to impose upon India. The British acknowledge that they cannot impose any plan on India today, and they don't want to do so, in any case.

Hence the real problem is whether the new plan will prove acceptable to the Indian political leaders. Most signs at present point to its being rejected. Mr. Jinnah vehemently opposes the partition of the K. Gandhi, so far as is known, still believes heart and soul in a unified India. The Congress party leaders continue to urge the British to give India Dominion status and turn over power immediately to the present Interim Government.

"Corridor" Idea Attacked

NEW DELHI, India, May 23 (Reuters)—The demand by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League president, for a corridor through Hindustan connecting the eastern and western Pakistan states, was described as an "untenable proposal" today by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, president of the Constituent Assembly and member of the Congress party working committee.

"The rest of India will never agree," he said. "I do not think there is any case for a corridor."

"It would mean cutting through the Punjab, Delhi, the United Provinces, Bihar and part of Bengal—a distance of almost 1,000 miles right through predominantly non-Moslem areas."

Referring to the proposed division of the country, Dr. Prasad said: "I hate division, but if it comes we must insist upon the partition of the Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab." [Mr. Jinnah said on Wednesday of this provincial partition: "We shall fight every inch against it."]

Troops Out in Lahore

LAHORE, Punjab, India, May 23 (Reuters)—In view of today's big Sikh religious festival reinforcements of British and Indian troops stood by here in the capital of the Punjab, where communal rioting has been going on for the past ten days. One case of stabbing and two cases of arson were reported.

Since May 14, when rioting began, 108 persons have been killed in Lahore, and in the past week arson caused \$4,000,000 worth of property damage.

A number of Hindu business men, banks and insurance companies have arranged to transfer

ances occurred during the day and that sixty persons were arrested. Police officials said rioters threw bombs at policemen on two occasions.

Fresh Riots in Bombay

BOMBAY, India, May 23 (Reuters)—Hindu-Moslem rioting broke out in Bombay tonight.

About twelve persons were reported injured in knife attacks and stoning.

Holy Men to Protest

NEW DELHI, May 23 (U.P.)—Holy Hindu messengers sped through India today to organize mass protest by swamis and priests against Government interference with untouchability and other age-old Hindu religious practices.

The Hindu pandits, who number 200,000 throughout India, intend to demand:

(1) An end to the killing of cows, which are sacred to the Hindus.

(2) Cancellation of all Constituent Assembly measures that would interfere with Hindu religious practices.

(3) No interference with traditional methods of image worship.

(4) No pollution of temples.

(5) That all Constitution-making bodies be drawn up in consultation with scholars and pandits of the Hindu holy books.

Each day, during the opening phase of their protest against attempts to modernize Indian practices, the holy men have sent ten to thirty priests a day from their camp here to parade or squat before the Viceroy's Palace and the homes of Hindu leaders. Many have been arrested.

BLACK MARKET CHIEFS FIGHT TOKYO TAXES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOYKO, May 23—Attempts of the Japanese Government to collect taxes from black marketeers are running into vigorous and often successful opposition. It is understood that Koreans, Formosans and Chinese residents here, and these are certainly the biggest black market operators, have re-timed to exceed 5,000,000,000 yen.

There are 550,000 Koreans in Japan and 10,000 Formosans who have not yet registered Chinese nationality. In addition there are 10,000 Chinese living here, some of them since before the war. All of these have been assuming that they are exempt from Japanese law and, in a large percentage of cases they are managing to enforce that viewpoint. Almost every important clash with black market operators seems to involve some of these nationalities.

Yokohama's "Chinatown," where the rarest commodities are easily obtainable if one has the price, is virtually forbidden ground for the Japanese police. Tax collectors attempting to collect ordinary taxes from all three groups and a capital levy from Koreans and Formosans report they are often met with force. The Japanese Government complains that it is helpless before this show of force, lacking insufficient police power.

Help has been requested from the Occupation Forces, but thus far the Japanese authorities have received nothing more than advice to do the best they can with the problem.

DUTCH EX-PREMIER GUILTY

Year's Sentence for Traitor, 77, Suspended—Defendant Fined

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, May 23—Dirk Jan de Geer first Premier of the Netherlands in London during the war, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined by an Amsterdam court today on a charge of high treason. He had left London during the war and returned to the German-occupied Netherlands.

In view of his age—he is 77—he will not have to serve the sentence, but he will have to pay 20,000 guilders to charities that aid war victims. He will not be permitted to leave his home without permission nor to hold any public position.

under the old law.

Despite Katayama's election, the composition of the next Japanese Government is still obscure. That it will be a coalition is evident, since neither the Socialists nor any of the supporting parties is able to command a majority in the all-powerful lower house.

The Liberals, headed by former Premier Shigeru Yoshida, intend to remain outside the Socialist-dominated combination on the basis of Yoshida's objection that the left-wing Socialists have too close ties with the Communists. With this bloc of 129 votes in opposition, the plan tonight is to form a Cabinet of seven Socialists, seven Democrats and two Cooperative party members.

It is doubted that the Democrats or Socialists can produce enough party members capable of administering Cabinet positions and outsiders probably will have to be recruited. There is still some belief that some Liberals may be persuaded to join the new Cabinet despite Yoshida's opposition.

The Democratic party's public announcement of its decision to throw its votes behind Katayama said: "In regard to the organization of the next Cabinet, our party will adhere to our previous resolution that the government should be a four-party coalition."

The difficulties are more realistically apprehended by Suehiro Nishio, Socialist party secretary, who told the Japanese press that it would take Katayama at least one week to discover who was willing to serve in Japan's first Socialist Cabinet.

The emergence of the Socialist premier, in the opinion of political observers, actually means almost no change in the policies of the generally conservative Cabinets since the Occupation. The joint ten-point program, arrived at by the major parties before Katayama's election, drops almost every controversial point in the Socialist election platform.

MacArthur Approves Choice

TOKYO, Saturday, May 24 (U.P.)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today that the election of Tetsu Katayama as Premier of Japan emphasized the "middle of the road" course—marked by the Japanese—ments reflect the basic democratic principles and show how far Japan has progressed on the road to free government," the Supreme Allied Commander said.

"They augur well for an immediate future of a well-balanced and constructive procedure. They at once expose the complete fantasy of that propaganda—loosely circulated in the international sphere—deprecating the recent Japanese elections as designed to strengthen reactionary forces."

General MacArthur termed the "spiritual implications" of the election "of possibly even greater significance" than Katayama's emergence as Premier.

"For the first time in history Japan is led by a Christian who throughout his life has been a member of a Presbyterian church," the General said. "It reflects the complete religious tolerance which now dominates the Japanese mind and the complete religious freedom which exists throughout this land."

He said it was also significant "from the broad international viewpoint" that China, the Philippines and Japan now have "men who embrace the Christian faith" to head their Governments. President Chiang Kai-shek of China and President Manuel Roxas of the Philippines are Christians.

"It bespeaks," he went on, "the steady advance of this sacred concept, establishes with clarity and conviction that peoples of the East and West can find common agreement in spirituality of the human mind, and offers hope for the ultimate erection of an invincible spiritual barrier against infiltration of ideologies which seek by suppression the way to power and advancement. This is human progress."

Men 17 to 30. The Regular Navy offers you an expert course in Electronics and financial independence after twenty years' service. Don't miss this opportunity for a career in the science of the future. For further information, go to your nearest Navy Recruiting Station.

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The Canadian delegate objected to an Australian amendment that he said implied that blame, attached to a country for having a surplus balance of trade.

The Belgian delegate agreed that the mere fact that any country enjoyed a positive trade balance did not constitute a fault, providing the proceeds of this surplus were invested abroad. He added, however, that as no country by its own unaided efforts could remove a chronic deficit in the balance of trade, efforts at rectification should be multilateral.

11 CHINESE STUDENTS HELD

Shanghai Attempts to Curb the Spread of Strikes

SHANGHAI, May 23 (U.P.)—Chinese authorities, attempting to halt a wave of strikes that had spread through forty-three universities and high schools, arrested eleven student leaders today on charges of disturbing the peace by inciting students to strike.

The student leaders faced before a Shanghai decree providing military punishment for those suspected of inciting student or labor strikes.

The latest report said the strikes, carried on by students demanding higher living subsidies from the Government, had spread from universities to high schools, with a total of 30,000 students now involved.

THEA RASCHE CLEARED

Woman Flier Found Not to Be a Nazi by German Court

BERLIN, May 23 (U.P.)—Thea Rasche, the "flying Fraulein," who barnstormed in the United States in the Nineteen Twenties and competed in the national air races in Cleveland, was cleared today by a denazification court. The decision is subject to review by the Allied denazification committee.

Fraulein Rasche admitted having held a Nazi party card since 1933, but said her books on flying and on the world flight she made in 1935 had been forbidden by the Nazis because she "glorified the Anglo-American sporting spirit and fair play." Her flying comrades testified she had a reputation among German sportsmen as an anti-Nazi.

Quakers Safe in Red Shensi

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (U.P.)—The Chinese Communist radio today broadcast a message from Dr. Peter Early, head of the Friends (Quaker) ambulance team, to the Friends' office in Shanghai, saying that all members of the team with the Communists in north Shensi Province were "safe and sound."

Red Paper in Brazil Wrecked

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 23 (U.P.)—Bahia dispatches said that an armed mob went into the offices of the Communist newspaper, O Momento, today and destroyed all equipment. The employees fled unhurt.

trip for the Foreign Missions Conference, he will report to that organization on June 5 in New York. Most of his travel was by air. He arrived at La Guardia Field in New York this afternoon.

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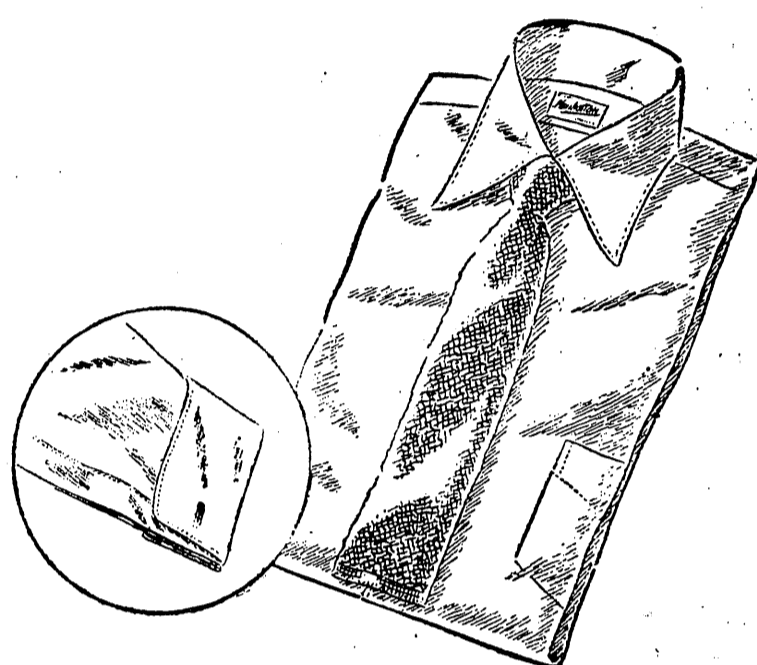
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AN APPEAL

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**THE EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE PEOPLE
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
TO THE U.N. DELEGATES of all PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE
TO THE CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND**

*There will never be peace in the World
until we put an end to Imperialism!*



HIS ROYAL MAJESTY
FAROUK I, KING OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

The British *should* evacuate the whole Valley of the Nile. The world should recognize this natural unity without which there can be no life for Egypt, nor for the Sudan.

- When the second world war broke out Egypt stood by the side of democracy. It severed its relations with the Axis powers from the first day the war was declared. It arrested their subjects and expropriated their properties. It placed all its resources at the disposal of the Allies to further their war efforts. The extent of the help which Egypt, the little country with limited resources, gave the Allies may be measured by the consideration that Britain is at present indebted to it for the amount of one billion six hundred million dollars (\$1,600,000,000). This huge sum symbolizes the role which Egypt played in allied war efforts, not to mention sacrifices in human lives and the sufferings of the Egyptian people.
- Of this help, Mr. Winston Churchill, war prime minister of Great Britain said, when he addressed the House of Commons on February 25, 1945 on the results of the Yalta Conference:
"The Egyptian Government have, we feel, acted rightly and wisely in deciding to declare war on Germany and Japan and to sign the United Nations declaration. We did not press the Egyptian Government at any time to come into the war and indeed upon more than one occasion in the past our advice has been to the contrary. There were evident advantages in sparing the populous and famous city of"

- This resolution, backed by the Article of the Charter referred to above, leaves no room for doubt or hesitation on the question of the evacuation of Egypt and the Sudan, unless the British want to put an end to the United Nations itself.
- The British are *still* in Egypt, occupying an eastern section of that country. They have kept up their aggression; they continue their violation of Egypt's independence and sovereignty. An end must be put to this aggression.

AND NOW THE SUDAN!

- As to the Sudan, the British also continue their aggressive policy there, trying to separate the Sudan from Egypt. And before we show how the separation of the Sudan from Egypt will mean the death of the latter, let us record here some official English statements on the unity of the Nile Valley, and show how this unity was a point of contention between the British and the French in 1898 when France sought to take possession of a small part of the Sudan called Fashoda.
- The incident almost led to a war between Britain and France.

- The Nile River has its sources in the Equatorial zone of the Sudan. From there the Nile flows northward to empty its water in the Mediterranean Sea four thousand kilometers away. The Nile River crosses the whole length of Egypt. It is the backbone of Egypt.
- From the beginning of time, therefore, Egypt and the Sudan have been a physical unity. Whoever rules the Sudan will automatically rule Egypt; whoever dominates one will dominate the other for life or death.
- Egypt has already built some of its dams and reservoirs in the Sudan. The very existence of Egypt depends today on the expansion of irrigation projects in the Sudan, where more dams and more reservoirs should be built. If the water from those reservoirs should be cut off from Egypt, the Egyptians will die of thirst.
- The mere mention of this point is sufficient to dispel any doubt on the necessity for the unity of the Nile Valley.
- I ask the American people who live on the two sides of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers: Would you be willing to have a foreign power in control of the sources of your river?

until we put an end to Imperialism!

HIS ROYAL MAJESTY
FAROUK I, KING OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

The British *should* evacuate the whole Valley of the Nile. The world should recognize this natural unity without which there can be no life for Egypt, nor for the Sudan.

● When the second world war broke out Egypt stood by the side of democracy. It severed its relations with the Axis powers from the first day the war was declared. It arrested their subjects and expropriated their properties. It placed all its resources at the disposal of the Allies to further their war efforts. The extent of the help which Egypt, the little country with limited resources, gave the Allies may be measured by the consideration that Britain is at present indebted to it for the amount of one billion six hundred million dollars (\$1,600,000,000). This huge sum symbolizes the role which Egypt played in allied war efforts, not to mention sacrifices in human lives and the sufferings of the Egyptian people.

● Of this help, Mr. Winston Churchill, war prime minister of Great Britain said, when he addressed the House of Commons on February 25, 1945 on the results of the Yalta Conference:

"The Egyptian Government have, we feel, acted rightly and wisely in deciding to declare war on Germany and Japan and to sign the United Nations declaration. We did not press the Egyptian Government at any time to come into the war and indeed upon more than one occasion in the past our advice has been to the contrary. There were evident advantages in sparing the populous and famous city of Cairo from wholesale bombardment and we have been content with the attitude of Egypt as a co-belligerent. Egyptian troops have during the war played an important part. They have maintained order throughout the Delta, they have guarded many strong points and depots, and in all kinds of ways they have been of assistance to our war effort, which was once again proved successful in shielding the fertile land of the Delta from the shock of the foreign invader. We have had every facility from Egypt under our treaty of alliance, and successive Egyptian prime ministers and governments have given us support in the manner which we deemed to be the most effective. Egypt is an associated power and she should take her rightful place as a future member of the world organization and as one of its founders when the occasion is reached at San Francisco at the end of April."

● Mr. Bevin, present British Minister of foreign affairs, said on this same subject before a session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1946:

"I believe that all the allies have a great debt towards Egypt for the services rendered during the war and in assisting us in this manner the enemy from cutting the Middle East and rendering the war longer and more disastrous."

● Egypt took this stand during the last war in spite of its deep differences with the British, and in spite of the fact that since 1882 the British have nullified Egypt's independence, liberties and national awakening. It did so because the Egyptian people believed that this war will put an end to imperialism, that it will be followed by international liberty and equality among all nations, big and little. Egypt believed that Britain finally will respect Egypt's loyalty by completely evacuating the country of Egypt and the Sudan alike.

THE NECESSITY OF EVACUATION

● Egypt is now a member state of the United Nations and has striven faithfully to back this world institution on which depends the future of humanity.

● The Charter of the United Nations which established the principle of equality of sovereignty among all nations, makes it incumbent on Britain to evacuate Egypt completely, northern Egypt which is Egypt proper, and southern Egypt, which is the Sudan. It makes it illegal for any member state to occupy with its land, naval or air forces any part of the soil of another member state. This would be an act of aggression, a violation of a cardinal principle of the United Nations Charter, an act of destruction of the United Nations itself.

● In accordance with this principle the General Assembly of the United Nations, on December 14, 1946, in its regular session at Flushing Meadows passed the following resolution:

"The General Assembly,

Recommends the members to undertake the progressive and balanced withdrawal, taking into account the needs of occupation of their armed forces stationed in ex-enemy territories, and the withdrawal without delay of their armed forces stationed in the territories of members without their consent freely and publicly expressed in treaties or agreements consistent with the Charter and not contradicting international agreements;

● This resolution, backed by the Article of the Charter referred to above, leaves no room for doubt or hesitation on the question of the evacuation of Egypt and the Sudan, unless the British want to put an end to the United Nations itself.

● The British are *still* in Egypt, occupying an eastern section of that country. They have kept up their aggression; they continue their violation of Egypt's independence and sovereignty. An end must be put to this aggression.

AND NOW THE SUDANI!

● As to the Sudan, the British also continue their aggressive policy there, trying to separate the Sudan from Egypt. And before we show how the separation of the Sudan from Egypt will mean the death of the latter, let us record here some official English statements on the unity of the Nile Valley, and show how this unity was a point of contention between the British and the French in 1898 when France sought to take possession of a small part of the Sudan called Fashoda.

● The incident almost led to a war between Britain and France, had not the French at the last moment withdrawn their forces from Fashoda. Following are certain quotations from the British Blue Book on this incident:

● Said Lord Salisbury:

"The right of the Egyptian Government on the Nile Valley is indisputable since the Egyptian victory over the Dervishes. Have we not clearly announced the Khedive's ownership of these territories in the treaty concluded with the Congo in May, 1894?"

● In a conversation with the French Ambassador, he further said: "I have always contended that the Nile Valley has been and continues to be the property of Egypt."

● Sir Edward Grey said:

"The question of Fashoda is a question of principle and right. Shall France want to withdraw from this impasse, she has only to follow the principle expounded by Mr. Hanotaux . . . Britain will not alter her position. Egypt is the Nile."

the whole Nile Valley. In spite of the fact that Britain at that time compelled Egypt to sign the Treaty of 1899 which gives Britain the right of participation in the administration of the Sudan, Britain has not dared to deny that the Sudan is an inseparable part of Egypt. Thus in 1900, in his annual report to his Government, Lord Cromer said:

"I observe, in the remarks of the Legislative Council on the Estimates of the current year, that it is stated that the Council approves of the proposed expenditure on the Sudan, as they consider that the country 'forms an integral part of Egypt.' That view is substantially correct. The political regime in the Sudan is, however, governed by the convention between Great Britain and Egypt, signed on January 19, 1899. As it is possible that some members of the Legislative Council may not be fully acquainted with the purpose of that instrument, I take this opportunity of explaining that it was not framed with any wish or intention to curtail the legitimate rights of Egypt. The main objects of its authors were: first, to insure good government to the people of the Sudan; and secondly, to avert from the country the special complications to which an international regime has given rise in Egypt."

● These are official statements by high British officials confirming the Egyptian point of view that Egypt is the Nile, and that the Sudan is an inseparable part of Egypt.

UNITED BY NATURE!

● It remains for the American people and for the whole world to know once more why Egypt cannot live without the Sudan, and that to separate the Sudan from Egypt is to condemn Egypt and the Sudan together to death.

● Egypt lies in a rainless belt, and there would have been no Egypt if it were not for the Nile River. For this reason the ancients called Egypt "the Gift of the Nile."

● The Nile River has its sources in the Equatorial zone of the Sudan. From there the Nile flows northward to empty its water in the Mediterranean Sea four thousand kilometers away. The Nile River crosses the whole length of Egypt. It is the backbone of Egypt.

● From the beginning of time, therefore, Egypt and the Sudan have been a physical unity. Whoever rules the Sudan will automatically rule Egypt; whoever dominates one will dominate the other for life or death.

● Egypt has already built some of its dams and reservoirs in the Sudan. The very existence of Egypt depends today on the expansion of irrigation projects in the Sudan, where more dams and more reservoirs should be built. If the water from those reservoirs should be cut off from Egypt, the Egyptians will die of thirst.

● The mere mention of this point is sufficient to dispel any doubt on the necessity for the unity of the Nile Valley.

● I ask the American people who live on the two sides of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers: Would you be willing to have a foreign power in control of the sources of your river?

● I ask the people of the Northern States: Would you give your consent to a move which will cut off the South from your Union? If the mere addressing of such a question is unthinkable for any American, one may imagine how Egyptians feel about the matter of cutting off the sources of the Nile from Egypt.

● The English say that in demanding the separation of the Sudan from Egypt they have the interest and welfare of the Sudanese in mind. This is refuted by the consideration that after fifty years in which the English had exercised absolute authority in the administration of the Sudan the peoples of the southern Sudan still live as naked savages in the woods, without any organization, without education and without religion.

● In the northern section of the Sudan it is a well-known fact that whatever traces of civilization we find there is the result of Egyptian influence and Egyptian culture. In truth northern Sudan is part of Egypt. Its people speak the Arabic language and follow the religion occupied and built up that part of the Sudan. The only chance for the progress and education of the Sudanese people today lies in Egypt itself, which had opened free schools for the Sudanese and sent Sudanese student missions to study abroad, many of them to Europe, at the expense of the Egyptian Government and its King. Furthermore Egypt is almost the sole market for Sudanese products.

● Keeping the Sudan separate from Egypt means only that the British want to keep the Sudan a British colony, ruled by martial law, without parliament, without a constitution, without a government which derives its mandate from the people. It means that the southern Sudan will remain in savagery. On the other hand, admitting the Sudan into unity with Egypt will automatically give the Sudanese people all the rights enjoyed by the Egyptians, a free people in a free land. It means that the Sudanese will rule themselves by themselves, that they will have representatives in the Egyptian parliament, as was the case seventy years ago. It means they will have ministers, and that the Sudanese will develop their own leadership.

● The unity of the Nile Valley thus means the assurance of life and security for twenty-five millions of human beings, who will then enjoy liberty, independence and democracy, consolidating these people as an effective element in world peace, in the security and progress of mankind.

● Is there a single American who is willing to be a stumbling-block in the path of a whole people's life and liberty?

● If there be no such American imperialist; if there be no free American who will approve enslavement for others—

● Then say to the English:

"Get out of the Nile Valley!"

"Do not interfere with the God-given unity of the Nile Valley!"



AHMAD HUSSEIN



Pres., Young Egypt Party

THE STORY OF EGYPT AND ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

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E

E 5181

82

1947

PALESTINE

19 JUN

Registry Number } E 5181/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

Lieut. H. Storchauer
Bird.
Bang doc.
5-26.
16 June 1947
17

Arab League Resolution, March 24.
Refer. Serials to 213 (E 4690/951/31) has
received communication from Iraqi Govt. which
asks for two demands to be placed before H.M.G.
(A) Immediate and complete stoppage of immigration
(B) H.M.G. should approach U.N. in September
with purpose of ending the mandate and
proclaiming Palestine and independent Arab State.

Last Paper.

5151

(Minutes.)

Copy/Co.

References.

Mr Beeky

to S. Deins
June 17

(Print.)

7.15 25/6

(How disposed of.)

8/- P.O.
June 19

(Action completed.)

G.E.M. 26/6

(Index)

24/6/48

Next Paper.

E 5181

30471 F.O.P

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References: -

FO 371/61875

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]. 83

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION 6

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir H. Stonehewer Bird. D. 6.55. a.m. June 17th, 1947.
No. 546.
June 16th, 1947. R. 9.50. a.m. June 17th, 1947.

Repeated to Cairo.
Beirut.
Damascus.
Amman.
Jerusalem. Saving.

6 6 6 6 6

E 5181
17 JUN 1947

IMPORTANT.

Jedda telegram No. 213 to you.

I have received a communication from the Iraqi Government in the sense of Arab League resolution of March 24th.

2. After the usual arguments it asks for the following two demands to be placed before the British Government.

A. Immediate and complete stoppage of immigration both legal and illegal.

B. British Government should approach the United Nations in September with the purpose of ending the mandate and proclaiming Palestine an independent Arab State.

3. Full text follows by bag. Tone cannot be described as threatening but strong words are used.

4. United States Embassy have received similar communication. I have returned [sic].



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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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E 5208

84

1947

PALESTINE

18 JUN

Registry Number

E 5208/977/31

FROM

Planning
Bagdad

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

726/3/47

(Jan 1947)

18 - -

Arab reactions to Mr Gromyko's speech.
Enclosed note on the reactions of the
Bagdad Press to Mr Gromyko's speech
in U.N. Assembly on May 14.

Last Paper.

5181.

References.

4656/4242/21

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

[Signature]
2/20/47

(Index)

[Signature]
2/20/47

Next Paper.

5219

(Minutes.)

Mr. Barker 2/20/47
F.O.R. (2)
Nathan Dept. Ref. 2/20/47.

H.B. 19/15

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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E 5208 BRITISH EMBASSY, E 85

BAGDAD,

726/3/47

18 JUN 1947

6th June, 1947.

Dear Department,

We enclose a short note prepared by the First Secretary Information on the reactions of the Bagdad press to Mr. Gromyko's speech in the United Nations Assembly on May 14th.

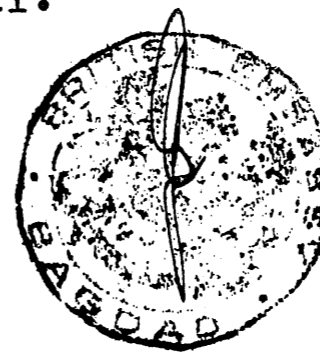
1621/3/7
Saut al Ahali is one of the better edited papers in Iraq and is the organ of the National Democratic Party, details of which ~~is in the enclosure to Bagdad~~
despatch No. 40 of the 8th February 1947. It is therefore particularly interesting that this paper should have been so outspoken.

The remainder of the Bagdad papers which have commented are of the centre or the right.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.



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Arabic Press Reactions to Mr. Gromyko's Speech
in the United Nations Assembly
on May 14th. 86

Comments on Mr. Gromyko's speech appeared in the local Arabic Press on seven occasions in five different newspapers. The chief reaction was one of disillusionment. The "Saut al Ahali" on the 18/5 calls it an "astounding blow to the Arab World". The same paper on the 19/5 says that the Soviet Government has disclosed its real attitude towards the Jews and implies that it is after all only natural because Karl Marx himself was a Jew. The Arabs cannot look to the Western Powers for help, they must now rely on their own resources.

*Al Sa'a" on the 19/5 says that the statement has put an end to any doubts that may have existed about the Soviet's attitude to the Palestine problem and it has also put an end to the aims and aspirations of Left Wing extremists in Iraq. The paper shares Mr. Gromyko's view that this cannot be appeased at the expense of the Jews in Europe but asserts that this cannot be appeased at the expense of the Arabs.

The same line is taken by "Al Daftar" on the 23/5 and "El Sijil" on the 26/5, whilst "Al Iraq" on the 22/5 draws the attention of certain papers noted for their communist sympathies to the fact that Russian sympathy for the Arabs is limited by her own interests.

"Russia has colonial aspirations like other great powers. She has bided her time before making known her views and her open hostility (to the Arab cause). Gromyko's statement has caused the Arabs distress. We say to Mr. Gromyko, 'the hand that strikes at us must be cut off. Give serious consideration to Arab demands'" (Al Sijil - 26/5).

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E 5219

87

PALESTINE

18 JUN

Registry Number

E 5219/951/31

FROM

W. Grafty Smith

No.

Jeddah

Dated

83.

Received in Registry

5, June 1947
18 - -

Arab League (annual letter on Palestine)

Refer Jeddah file 213 (E 4190/951/31)

New transmitt list of draft letter on Palestine which Arab League Council resolved to address to 14th UN Representatives in various Arab States, handed to HM Minister by Farouk Yassin.

Last Paper.

5206

References.

(Minutes.)

copy C.O.
F.O.P.D. 22/4

H.B. 18/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ B.O.
June 19

(Action completed.)

8/25/6

(Index)

[Handwritten initials]

Next Paper:

E 6237

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Reference: FO 371/61875



No. 83
54/130/47.

E 5219
18 JUN

British Legation,

Jedda.

June 5th 1947.

88

E

E 4690

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, with reference to my telegram No. 213 of June 1st 1947, a translation of the text of the draft letter on the subject of Palestine which, according to Shaikh Yusuf Yassin, it was resolved by the Arab League Council on March 24th last to address to His Majesty's Representatives in the various Arab States.

2. As reported in my telegram under reference, Shaikh Yusuf Yassin, when first mentioning this document to me on May 25th, stated that, in view of the time that had passed and the developments that had occurred since March last, and also because he himself did not know whether other Arab States had or had not made any communication to His Majesty's Government in the sense prescribed, he preferred not to send me this letter officially. He proposed, therefore, to send me the text, unsigned and without comment. While this course covers him more or less vis-a-vis his Arab colleagues, the document itself is obviously worth no more than the paper it is written on.

3. I had not expected to find early time to make the telegram under reference, whether the document had already reached you from some other source. I have now been able to complete its translation, and prefer not to delay longer in forwarding it to you.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to His Majesty's Representatives at Cairo, Baghdad, Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Jerusalem.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

Ernest Bevin

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office.

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89

Translation of text communicated unofficially to His Majesty's
Minister, Jedda by Shaikh Yusuf Yassin, May 26th 1947.

Undated. Unnumbered.

Your Excellency,

In accordance with the Resolution unanimously passed by the Council of the Arab League on March 24th 1947 to charge the British Government with responsibility for the present critical state of affairs existing in Palestine and for its dangerous consequences which threaten security and peace in this part of the world,

I have the honour to invite attention in this context to the following points, and to request you to be so good as to forward this Note at the first opportunity to His Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London:-

1. When the British Mandate for Palestine was decided upon, in accordance with Article 22 of Section IV of the Covenant of the League of Nations, it was in the nature of a Trusteeship prescribed for the original inhabitants of that country who were considered as an independent people, and the aim was to make them fit, within the shortest time possible, for the achievement of complete political maturity through advice and assistance offered by the Mandatory Power in various branches of the Administration, so that, when they became fully qualified for independence, the Mandate should cease and independence should be declared. In this matter their position was the same as that of the other countries wrested from the Ottoman Empire by the Treaty of Lausanne. ~~But the pledge by which the Mandatory Power has undertaken to assist in the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, and the way in which this pledge has been carried out, have impeded the realisation of the country's independence, such as is now enjoyed by the other Arab countries mentioned above, until to-day.~~

2. That pledge, moreover, apart from the fact that the British Government had no authority to make it, has lost all validity for various other considerations which we need not now recapitulate. But what we particularly wish now to emphasise is that the manner of executing the pledge has deprived the original inhabitants of Palestine of their rights and of their political status, which conflicts with undertakings clearly stated by the British Government and with the prescriptions of the very text of the Mandate itself. Indeed, the British Government's method of making their pledge effective is what has led to the present critical state of affairs in Palestine.

The British Government, having defined the Jewish National Home in their White Paper of 1922 as the establishment of a legal centre for the Jews in Palestine in which the Jewish people as a whole may take an interest, on grounds of religion and race, permitted Jewish immigration into Palestine on an unlimited scale, and then worked to encourage it, until the number of Jews now exceeds one third of the population of Palestine, whereas their proportion at the moment of the initiation of the Mandate, in September 1923, was not more than 7.5 per cent of the population.

There has resulted from this Jewish expansion far-reaching prejudice to the Arabs of Palestine on the economic side, and they have suffered many grievances from it on the administrative side, as also in the matter of their political status, considered as the lawful inhabitants of Palestine.

/3.

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3. When the British Government realised that the influx of Jews into Palestine in this manner was, in truth, an invasion of the country by a foreign people, alien to its inhabitants, and that there must inevitably arise, as a result, sooner or later, not conflict merely but a war for life itself, between Arabs and Jews, they declared in their White Paper of 1939 that they would stop immigration into Palestine finally at the end of December 1945, and that they would take the severest measures to prevent any recourse thereto, by whatever means this might occur. But they violated even this pledge, on the pretext that the representatives of the Arab States, in the course of conversations with the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, though they had not clearly accepted and accorded immigration at the rate of 18,000 Jews a year, had acquiesced therein. I hasten to declare herewith, in the name of my Government, that no representative of my Government accepted in any way, or acquiesced in any way in, this immigration; and the Arabs of Palestine, so far as I am aware, opposed it most bitterly. In spite of this, the British Government permit immigration on this scale annually, and organise it. Moreover, despite their pledges and their declarations, they do not take adequate steps to prevent illegal immigration or to make it absolutely impossible.

4. With this increase in the number of Jews in Palestine, which has been both excessive and incessant, there was developed a violent Zionist terrorism which struck terror in the breasts of the original inhabitants of the country, so that they became insecure of their own lives and property. This terrorism caused, both in their minds and in the minds of their brothers the peoples of the Arab countries as a whole, acute resentment and the feeling that they Palestine against the Jewish State which the Zionists and their accomplices aimed at establishing in Palestine.

5. Therefore, whereas my Government feels constrained to give consideration and full appreciation to these momentous and universal sentiments, to which expression has been given in various ways and on various occasions by all organised bodies of opinion,

And whereas the solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of the termination of the Mandate and the declaration of its independence is, for my Government, an essential and a vital matter, for numerous considerations which are well-known,

And whereas, on the other hand, my Government is solicitous to maintain the good relations existing between our two countries., I have been charged by my Government to request the British Government:-

(1) To initiate at once, and with all resolution, all necessary action to put an end immediately, categorically and finally, to immigration into Palestine of any kind whatsoever.

In asking this, my Government is only asking the Mandotary Power to respect the established right of the original inhabitants of the country. And in asking this of the British Government, my own is only asking for loyalty to pledges publicly declared by the British Government and reiterated by His Excellency the British Foreign Minister in his speech in the House of Commons of February 25th 1947.

/(ii)

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(ii) To go to the United Nations Organisation on the basis of the termination of the Mandate and the declaration of the independence of Palestine as an Arab State. The request for this right for Palestine is justified by the fact that the original inhabitants of the country are in no respect less qualified for independence than their brethren living in the other Arab States which were taken away from the Ottoman Empire, all of whose countries now enjoy to-day complete independence.

(iii) My Government is concerned to emphasise the grave importance which it attaches to a favourable response by the British Government to these two requests, which are based on the most evident right and justice. My Government feels that this is the only way out of the critical impasse into which, thanks to the British Government, the Palestine question has drifted. My Government is also concerned to express the warning that, if the British Government do not hasten to give immediate effect to these two requests mentioned above, the British Government alone must bear the responsibility for the present critical situation existing in Palestine and for whatever effects may ensue from it, either inside or outside Palestine. Needless to say, my Government cannot remain confronted by these dangers which in fact threaten security and peace in this area of the world without taking all necessary measures to end them and to safeguard peace from them, whatever such measures may be.

Pray receive my best respects.

Unsigned

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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FO 371/61875

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1947

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E 5237 92

18 JUN

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E 5237/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Les R. Campbell

Dated. Cairo

Received in Registry

1374

16 June 1947

18 - -

Meeting of Ministers of Arab Countries.
Two secret decisions taken at meeting of
Ministers of Foreign Affairs were: (A) to give
information to Fact-Finding Committee in spite
of the boycott declared by Arab Higher Arab
Committee (B) to encourage illegal Arab
immigration into Palestine set out off illegal
Arab immigration.

Last Paper.

5219

(Minutes.)

References.

Copy C.O.
U.S. Dept. of State

H.B. 19/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/6.0.
Final. 19

(Action completed)

pe 24/6

(Index)

24/8/48

Next Paper.

E 5334

30471 F.O.P

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Reference: -

FO 371/61875

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir R. Campbell.
No. 1374.

16th June 1947.
Repeated to Jerusalem,
Jedda,
Bagdad,
Beirut,
Damascus.

D. 7.45 p.m. 16th June 1947.
R. 2.05 a.m. 17th June 1947.

E 5237

SECRET.

0:0:0:0

18 JUN

Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs mentioned to the Oriental Minister that two secret decisions taken at the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab countries were.

1. To give information to the Palestine Commission in spite of the boycott declared by the Palestine Higher Arab Committee.

2. To encourage illegal Arab immigration into Palestine to set off the illegal Jewish immigration.

Beirut please pass to Damascus as my telegram No. 92.

Cairo
17 JUN 1947

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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E

E 5334

94

1947

PALESTINE

20 JUN

Registry Number } E5334/907/31
 TELEGRAM FROM
 No. M'Houston
 Dated } Basevell
 Received in Registry } Beirut
 14 55
 18, Febr
 20 -

Palestine, Lebanon Policy.
 Extract from statement of Gaab's Policy read by Prime Minister to Lebanese Chamber Dec 17. Policy Govt will continue its efforts in support of Palestine for the preservation of its Arabism and the attainment of its right to sovereignty and independence.

Last Paper.
 5237

(Minutes.)

H.B. 21/6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
J.C. 21/6	24/8/48

Next Paper.

5456

30471 F.O.P

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: - FO 371/61875

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En Clair

E 5334

20 JUN

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Houstoun Boswall D. 7.47 p.m. 18th June, 1947
No. 455
18th June, 1947. R. 3.30 a.m. 19th June, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem

- Cairo)
- Amman)
- Jedda)
- Bagdad)
- Damascus)

SAVING

0 0 0 0

Palestine.

Following is extract from statement of Government's policy read by Prime Minister to the Lebanese Chamber on June 17th.

Our Government will continue its efforts in support of Palestine for the preservation of its Arabism and the attainment of its right to sovereignty and independence. We in spite of the well known delicate circumstances which have of late surrounded the case of this unhappy Arab country remain convinced that right will ultimately prevail. Announced both at United Nations and in Cairo our attitude towards the International Committee of enquiry which has been set up and hold in full agreement with our sister states that genuine effort organised action and sincere collaboration are necessary for saving Palestine and will guarantee the repelling of aggression regardless of how great and varied are the methods and elements of such aggression.



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Reference: **FO 371/61875**

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E

E 5456

96

1947

PALESTINE

24 JUN

Registry Number

E 5456/951/31

FROM

Palestine

No.

Bulletin

Dated

Received in Registry

20 June
24 -

Arab Boycott of U.N. Committee.

Statement by American
Special Emergency Council on the
Boycott - suggesting that it is a
pre-arranged plan, designed to manipulate
U.N. with regarding the Arab Higher Council
as a "terrorist" group.

Last Paper.

5394

(Minutes.)

MSB 24/6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

9/26/48 25/6

(Index)

26/48

Next Paper.

5597

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

20th June, 1947.

E 5456

97

ARAB BOYCOTT OF U.N.O. COMMITTEE

Statement by American Zionist
Emergency Council

24 JUN

New York, June 18 (Palcor Agency).

The American Zionist Emergency Council has issued the following statement to-day:

"The Palestine Arab Higher Committee's boycott of the United Nations Committee is not, as the ex-Mufti and his henchmen would have the public believe, an action by an 'aggrieved' party in protest against the alleged 'bias' of the United Nations Committee. It is part of a carefully pre-arranged and premeditated tactical game designed to manoeuvre the United Nations into regarding the Arab Higher Committee as a 'wronged' group, and thus create an advantageous position for the Arabs at the meeting of the General Assembly in September.

"Moreover, this is not a divergence of tactics as between the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League which is not participating in the boycott. The Arab League's attitude should not be regarded as a sign of conflict between two Arab bodies but rather as the result of a joint understanding of strategy to be employed before the United Nations. The Five Arab States that are members of the United Nations and members of the Arab League - can still be counted upon to support without questioning the position of the Arab Higher Committee as announced by the Mufti. Furthermore, the Arab Higher Committee has the added advantage of enjoying the 'frank sympathy' of certain governments represented in the United Nations Committee, whose views in favour of the Arab Higher Committee are more than adequately represented with the United Nations, the Arab Higher Committee feels that it can permit itself the luxury of being absent from the U.N.O. investigation.

"It should also be pointed out that the Arab Higher Committee has nothing further to say to the United Nations Committee. The attitude of the Arabs regarding the Palestine question being purely negative, what more can the ex-Mufti's spokesmen add to what has already been said by the Arabs before the General Assembly? Rather than risk being confronted by embarrassing questions in the course of the inquiry - such as requests for information regarding the higher standard of living enjoyed by the Arab population in Palestine as a direct result of Jewish achievements - the Arab Higher Committee prefers to proclaim itself an 'aggrieved' party and stay away.

"We cannot overlook the recent press dispatches indicating that the British Administration in Palestine has helped to promote and bolster up the Arab boycott by reportedly projecting Arab intransigence. This point afforded better opportunity for the British Government to lend its support to the Arab viewpoint on the basis of 'fair play' to the Party which is not present during the deliberations of the United Nations Committee. We believe however that the myth of the British Government's vaunted 'sense of fair play' has been largely dissipated by the actions of the British officials themselves. The latest example of this was the Palestine Administration's insistence in presenting its testimony to the United Nations Committee behind closed doors with the press barred, and with representatives of the Jewish Agency - who could be in a position to refute the Palestine Government's distortions - excluded. We are confident that public opinion will see such Arab and British manoeuvres for what they are - duplicitous tactics, designed to perpetuate the greatest injustice of our time."

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Reference: -
FO 371/61875

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RECEIVED IN C.B.

23 JUN 1947

SENT TO DEPT.

24 JUN 1947

PALCOR BULLETIN

20th June, 1947.

about the Jews from various countries of origin, all being merged into an entity in Palestine. They also noted the smooth co-operation between capital and labour.

At the Town Hall the Committee was welcomed by the Jewish mayor, Mr. Shabbatai Levi, and two Arab vice-mayors.

Before visiting an Arab cigarette factory a message reached the Committee at lunch, saying that they would be welcome but without the Jewish Agency liaison officers. The latter consequently did not accompany the Committee on that visit.

Appeal for Clemency

It is reliably learned that at an informal meeting last night the UNO Committee dealt with memoranda submitted by the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, as well as with a petition from parents of the three Jews condemned to death. It is reported that no decision was reached though several members favoured the Chairman's appeal to the High Commissioner for clemency.

Prof. Fabregat, the Uruguayan member of the Inquiry Committee visited Nathanias to-day. He said that he would advise the Committee to spend a week-end there.

Visiting Dead Sea

Jerusalem, June 20 (Palcor Agency).
of the Dead Sea: the Potash Works, Kibbutz Beth Haareva and Jericho. They are returning to Jerusalem this evening.

DR. SILVER SEES SECRETARY OF STATE

New York, June 19 (Palcor Agency).

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, to-day saw the Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, and discussed current Zionist problems and the situation in Palestine.

ESCAPE OF 26,000 JEWISH D.P.s REPORTED

New York, June 19 (Palcor Agency).

The "Jewish Morning Journal" reports from Munich that 26,000 Jews have escaped from Displaced Persons Camps within the past ten months and are assimilating themselves among the Germans by presenting themselves as Aryans.

"The Day" commenting on this report says that Jews must immediately be taken out of the camps, primarily to Palestine and as far as possible to other lands.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

New York, June 19 (Palcor Agency).

Dr. Maurice Perlzweig, head of the Political Department of the World Jewish Congress, submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Commission of Human Rights demanding the outlawing of discrimination the world over.

The memorandum makes a special point of anti-Semitism in the Middle East "where Jews are victims to persecution as a result of administrative practices, national tradition and social pressure."

P.T.O.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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1947

E

PALESTINE

E 5597

99

27 JUN

Registry Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E 5597/901/4
C. Busk.
Reqd.
215
15. June
27 -

Note from Iraqi Govt on Political.
Refers Reqd. to 546 (E 5180/901/21)
now transmits full text of note by Iraqi
Govt, including demands made to both
14 M.G. and U.S. Govt.

Last Paper.

5-41-6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/80.
July 4

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Feb 24/48

Next Paper.

E 5622

(Minutes.)

N. Amer. in Dept.
copy K.O.

H. Bealey 28/6

This note seems to be identical with
the note which the Transjordan Govt tried to
address to Sir A. Kirkbride (E 4021).

R.G.
2/3

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
BAGDAD.

No. 215 ✓
512/50/47.

E 5597

18th June, 1947.

27 JUN

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your telegram No. 236 (E.4690/951/31) of the 5th June to His Majesty's Minister at Jeddah and my telegram No. 546 of the 16th June, and to enclose a translation of the Note prepared by the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of Palestine.

2. The arguments used are well worn, starting with the Arab interpretation of Art. 22 of the League of Nations Covenant and ending with the Arab view of the 1939 White Paper as a pledge by which Britain is bound.

The Note goes on to complain of the continued immigration after the expiry of the White Paper term and of the inefficiency of the steps taken by the Mandatory to prevent illegal immigration.

3. The Iraqi Government then draws attention to the growing conviction among Arabs that their only hope lies in direct action and formulates two demands which they ask should be conveyed to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom:-

- (1) Immediate and complete stoppage of immigration.
- (2) That His Majesty's Government should recommend to United Nations Organisation termination of the Mandate and proclamation of Palestine as an independent Arab State.

4. The Note ends as follows:-

"The Iraqi Government also desires to draw attention to the equally extremely important fact that unless the British Government take immediate steps to realize the above-mentioned two demands, it would be alone responsible for the present critical situation in Palestine and for whatever developments it might involve, either in Palestine itself or outside that country.

"Needless to add that the Iraqi Government in face of these grave dangers that actually threaten security and peace in this part of the world, cannot but resort to every possible measure, no matter of what nature, to safeguard the peace and put an end, once and for all, to such a grave situation."

5. My American colleague has received a note in almost identical terms. In our Note the British Government is

/taxed

The Right Honourable
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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17 JUN 1947

taxed with the sole responsibility for the present critical situation, while in the Note to the United States Embassy the British and American Governments are held jointly and severally responsible.

The demands made to the American Government read as follows:-

- (1) The Government of the United States of America should immediately stop any action of a nature to lead to the encouragement or continuation of Jewish immigration into Palestine no matter what form such immigration may assume.

In making this demand the Iraqi Government is simply asking the United States Government to respect a right legitimately due to the original inhabitants of the country and if it addresses itself to the United States Government it does so with the knowledge that it is resorting to the Government of a nation renowned throughout its history as a champion of the principles of justice and equity.

- (2) The Government of the United States of America should support before United Nations Organisation in September 1947 the demand of the Arab States for the termination of the Mandate and the proclamation of the independence of Palestine as an Arab State.

The second demand continues in identical terms as the Note addressed to this Embassy.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Representatives at Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Jedda, the High Commissioner at Jerusalem, and the British Middle East Office.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

for H.M. AMBASSADOR.

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

Copy.

No.2903/237/13.

Translation.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Arab Department,
Bagdad.

14th June, 1947.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to H.B.M's Embassy at Bagdad, and has the honour to state that in conformity with a decision unanimously taken by the Council of the League of Arab States at its meeting in Cairo on March 24, 1947, holding the British Government responsible for the present critical situation in Palestine and the grave dangers that threaten security and peace in this part of the world as a result of such a situation, it would like to draw attention in this connection to the following points.

1. When the Palestine Mandate was decided upon, in accordance with Article 22, Aliena 4, of the League of Nations Covenant, it was but a kind of trusteeship undertaking with the object of helping the original inhabitants of the country, as an independent people, attain at the earliest time possible complete political maturity through the advice and services proffered in the different phases of administration by the Mandatory Power. Once the qualifications for independence are attained, the Mandate should terminate and the independence of the country proclaimed, as was the case with all other countries which cast off Ottoman rule under the Lausanne Treaty.

the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, however, and the manner in which this pledge was carried out, has up to now precluded the realisation of the aspirations of the original inhabitants of the country and the enjoyment of their independence in common with the other Arab States above-mentioned.

2. Furthermore, this pledge, apart from the fact that it emanated from unqualified quarters, came amiss and is null and void for various other reasons that need not here be stated. What is to be emphasized here in particular is the fact that the manner in which the pledge is being carried out has jeopardized both the legitimate rights and political status of the original inhabitants of the country, in flagrant violation of the pledge openly given by the British Government and of the very terms of the Mandate itself. In fact, it has been the manner in which the pledge is being carried out by the British Government, and this manner alone, that led to the present critical situation in Palestine.

Indeed, the British Government, after having clearly defined in the White Paper of 1922 what has legally and effectively been meant by the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, not only allowed unrestricted Jewish immigration into the country, but also continued to encourage it until the number of Jews in Palestine today amounts to above one-third of the population, whilst their proportion at the beginning of the application of the Mandate - September 1923 - did not exceed 7.5 per cent of the whole inhabitants of the country.

/This

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy,
Bagdad.

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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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This Jewish inflation has most adversely affected the interests of Palestinian Arabs from the economic point of view, creating at the same time many difficulties in the administrative sphere. It also greatly jeopardized their political status as the legitimate inhabitants of the country.

3. When it became clear to the British Government itself that the imposition of Jews on Palestine in such great numbers is in reality nothing short of an invasion of the country by an alien people foreign to its inhabitants, and would inevitably lead, sooner or later, to severe clashes, if not to open warfare, between the Arabs and Jews in the struggle for their very existence, the British Government declared in the White Paper of 1939 its intention definitely to stop Jewish immigration into Palestine by the end of December 1945, and to take most stringent measures to suppress Jewish infiltration into the country, no matter what form such infiltration might take.

The British Government broke even this pledge on the pretext that, although the representatives of the Arab States did not agree to it, they at least acquiesced in it in their discussions with their representatives.

The Iraqi Government hastens to state in this connection that none of her representatives has in any way agreed to or acquiesced in such immigration, while to its knowledge the Arabs of Palestine are likewise most strongly opposed to it.

ing immigration into the country and is organising it.

On the other hand, and in violation of its repeatedly proclaimed pledges, the British Government is not taking adequate measures to prevent illegal Jewish infiltration into the country and stop such infiltration completely.

4. This enormous and ever-growing increase in the number of Jews has been accompanied by a reign of Zionist terror in the violence of which is causing great anxiety among the original inhabitants of the country, whose lives and property are now exposed to constant danger. Furthermore, this Zionist terrorism has engendered a feeling of great bitterness in the hearts of the Palestinian Arabs themselves and in those of their brethren in all other Arab countries, where the conviction is growing that it is high time they take in their hands the defence and protection of Palestine against the impending danger of its being converted into a Jewish State, which is the aim of the Zionists and their supporters.

5. It being incumbent on the Iraqi Government to take into serious consideration the grave consequences of this feeling now so widespread among all classes of the population, as repeatedly demonstrated by all national organisations in different ways and on various occasions.

Considering that the solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of the termination of the Mandate and the proclamation of the country's independence, is a fundamental matter of vital importance to the Iraqi Government for many reasons well known to the British Government.

/Considering

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Reference: **FO 371/61875**

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Considering on the other hand, the excellent relations existing between our two countries, the maintenance of which is keenly desired by the Iraqi Government who asks that the following demands be placed before the British Government.

- I. The British Government should immediately and with every determination take every action of a nature to lead to the immediate, definite and complete stoppage of Jewish immigration and infiltration of any kind into Palestine.

In making this demand, the Iraqi Government is simply asking the Mandatory Power to respect a right legitimately due to the original inhabitants of the country.

Furthermore, in making this demand, the Iraqi Government is simply asking the British Government to carry out a pledge solemnly undertaken and many a time openly reaffirmed, the last occasion being by the British Foreign Secretary in his statement in the House of Commons on February 25, 1947.

- II. The British Government should go to the United Nations Organization in its next meeting in September, 1947 with the purpose of terminating the Mandate and proclaiming the independence of Palestine as an Arab State.

The demand of this right for Palestine is fully justified by the fact that the original inhabitants of the country are in no way less qualified for independence than those of other Arab countries that cast off Ottoman rule, all of whom today enjoy complete independence.

- 6. The Iraqi Government strongly desires to draw attention to the extreme importance it attaches to the realisation by the British Government of these two demands, the legitimacy and justice of which are beyond question. In fact, it sees in the adoption of such a procedure the only way out of the present critical situation in Palestine brought about solely by the action of the British Government itself.

The Iraqi Government also desires to draw attention to the equally extremely important fact that unless the British Government take immediate steps to realize the above-mentioned two demands, it would be alone responsible for the present critical situation in Palestine and for whatever developments it might involve, either in Palestine itself or outside that country.

Needless to add that the Iraqi Government in face of these grave dangers that actually threaten security and peace in this part of the world, cannot but resort to every possible measure, no matter of what nature, to safeguard the peace and put an end, once and for all, to such a grave situation.

The Ministry avails itself of this opportunity to renew the expression of its highest consideration.

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Reference: FO 371/61875

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E 5622

105

1947

PALESTINE

27 JUN

Registry Number } E5622/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. to Pine gardens (Amman)

Dated 198

Received in Registry } 24 June

27 June

Arct Boyett of Palestine Commission

The Russian delegate on UNSCOP has informed Russian consul representatives of the feelings of regret of the Commission at the boycott of this proceedings by Palestine Arab Government. proposes to allow Commission to visit Transjordan

Last Paper.

E5597

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ B.O. ~~abarter~~ ~~abatherod~~

✓ 1 July
Copied to Sir A. Cadogan,
New York, and Washington
on E5752/951/31

(Action completed.)

G.P. 6/3/4

(Index)

24/4/48

Next Paper.

E5752

(Minutes.)

Mr. Entezam is acting with his usual good sense.

V.N. (P) Dept.
L.P. C.P. / Mr. Mathison
and Mr. ...

H.B. 28/16

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Reference: FO 371/61875

E 5622

106

27 JUN

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

Cypher/OTP

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Pirie Gordon
No. 198

D. 9.25 a.m. 25th June 1947
R. 3.19 p.m. 25th June 1947

24th June 1947
Repeated to Bagdad
Beirut
Cairo
Damascus
Jedda
Tehran
Jerusalem (Saving)

c c c c c

Prime Minister informed me today that Persian delegate on UNSCOP had met all the Arab Consular representatives in Jerusalem at a party in the Persian Consulate. Persian delegate had conveyed feelings of regret by Commission members at boycott of their proceedings by Palestine Arabs and asked each Consul to send to his Government a request that the Commission should either be asked to visit that ~~that a representative should be sent to Jerusalem~~ to give the Arab case.

2. Message contained proviso that in any Arab country the Commission visited they might wish to hear evidence from local Jewish communities but Persian delegate added as an inducement the fact that if many Arab States were to be visited there would then be no time left for a tour of concentration camps in Europe. The Prime Minister was not clear whether Persian delegate was speaking on behalf of the Chairman or only giving private advice.

3. King Abdullah has however already sent a personal message to the Persian delegate through the Transjordan Consul General at Jerusalem saying he is opposed to the boycott and welcoming the Commission as a whole or representatives of it to his Kingdom. He adds that as Transjordan is not a member of United Nations Transjordan cannot make any contact with them outside Transjordan territory.

4. King Abdullah has also sent a personal message to the Mufti as Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee which was delivered by the Transjordan Minister at Cairo to Haj Amin yesterday and of which the King handed me a copy this morning. The message announces Transjordan's intention of / making....



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Reference:

FO 371/61875

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-2-

making contact with UNSCOP on grounds that the Arabs of Palestine cannot be allowed to suffer as a result of decision in favour of non co-operation and it is essential that the Arab case should be put to them.

Foreign Office please pass to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Jedda and Tehran as my telegrams Nos. 51, 32, 51, 52 and 5 respectively.

[Repeated to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Jedda and Tehran].

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Reference: **FO 371/61875**

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E 5752

PALESTINE

2 JUL

108

Registry Number } E5752/951/31.
TELEGRAM FROM

No. M'Pierce-Gordon.

Dated (Comm. 206.
Received in Registry } 30. Jul
2 Subs

Arab Boycott of U.N. Committee.
Refer Amman tel 198 (E 5622/951/31) Hilda
Indian delegate and private visit to Transjordan
the meeting with King Abdullah and had long
talk with Samir Pasha Indian delegate. Hilda
tel Persia 201 had indicated that U.S. Govt
was in some committee. Hilda suggested formal
invitation Samir Pasha quoted King Abdullah's message.

Last Paper.

5622.

(Minutes.)

References.

Byink L.O.
Copy sent with ref: 75
Washington & New York (Sis. Cadogan) H.73 early 2/7
The Arabs are their own worst enemies.

(Print.)

U.N. Dept. SWD

R.P.
V 3/7

See within.

Palestine tel 1267 2/3/7.
" " 1359 2/17
" " 1377 2/20/7

H.73. 22/7

(How disposed of.)
8) Mr. Matheson, C.O. Sid July
(Spec. Pers.)
New York
(Su. A. Cadogan)
(Secret) July. 4
9. Washington no. 1335
(Secret)
July 4

(Action completed)

9/20/6 2/7

(Index.)

2/21/6

Next Paper.

E 5959

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61875

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F 5752

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Pirie-Gordon, D. 5.35 p.m. 30th June, 1947.
No. 206
30th June, 1947. R. 9.15 p.m. 30th June, 1947.

Repeated to Belgrade,
Beirut,
Cairo,
Damascus,
Jedda,
Tehran,
Jerusalem. Saving.

Q Q Q

My telegram No. 198.

Prime Minister informed me today that Indian delegate to UNSCOP paid a private visit to Transjordan during last week when he lunched with King Abdullah and had a long talk with Samir Pasha. Indian delegate said that he was personally well disposed to the Arabs but that their refusal to co-operate was having a disastrous effect on his colleagues on the Committee and he himself had failed to find anyone who could inform him of the Arab point of view. He went on to say that the Persian delegate had indicated that the Transjordan Government would receive the Committee (see my telegram under reference) but he doubted very much if Committee would apply to come over but would expect a formal invitation. Samir Pasha replied that in message already sent King Abdullah and the Transjordan Government had gone as far in trying to make contact with the Committee as could be expected of them and if the Committee chose to ignore their efforts they could no longer allege that Arabs had refused to put their case. Indian delegate undertook to inform his colleague on these lines.

Foreign Office please pass to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Jedda and Tehran as my telegrams Nos. 33, 33, 54, 33 and 6 respectively.

[Repeated to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo, Jedda and Tehran]



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Reference:-
FO 371/61875

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P.W.

INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 3rd July, 1947.

R. 4th " " 07.00 hrs.

INDEXED

No. 1267 Secret.

5752/951/31

Following for Martin from MacGillivray. Begins.

Sandstrom told me today that he did not think it appropriate that the Committee should accept invitation to Trans-Jordan (see Amman's telegram to the Foreign Office No. 206 of 30th June) since the solution which would there be put before them was clearly one of those which would have to be considered by the Committee and it was undesirable that opportunity should be given for criticism that the Committee has been influenced by ex parte representatives, moreover, a visit to Trans-Jordan and not to other Arab States may be misconstrued. He added that, if it were possible to meet King Abdullah at some social function in Jerusalem, he would welcome it.

2. He also said that time was now so short that he had given up hope that the Arabs of Palestine would come forward with evidence before the Committee left. Yesterday he and the Netherlands delegates in company with a Christian ~~missionary~~ ~~officer~~ paid a visit at a few hours notice to a Christian village in Galilee and found it deserted except for children who shouted rudely at them that they were not wanted. This episode has I think convinced the Chairman that the Arab attitude towards the Committee has hardened and is deep seated.

3. As regards a visit to camps in Cyprus, he said that he himself would not go, but he thought it possible a number of other members would do so en route to Geneva.

4. While the Committee was touring Acre area yesterday, Sandstrom took the opportunity to slip away from the rest of the party and visit Acre Prison alone with the District Commissioner without prior notice. He seemed satisfied with conditions in the prison. At the interview which he gave to Jewish prisoners belonging to the terrorist organisations they complained

(a) That they were not treated as prisoners and

(b) That they had been brutally treated by the Police and soldiers and shot at while lying on the ground during mass escape from the prison.

Sandstrom said this morning that he regarded the first complaint as untenable and that the second, even if it had substance, was in regard to actions which were quite understandable in the circumstances. He is contemplating issue of a press release regarding his visit. Ends.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

- Mr. C.W. Baxter

- Mrs. H. Beeley

1	2	3	4	5	6
1				2	

Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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5752/957 31.

FORWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

INDEXED

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES

D. 18th July, 1947.
R. 18th " " 18.30 hrs.

No. 1359 Secret.

Following for Martin from MacGillivray. Begins.

In response to formal request of the Committee, evidence of Government of Palestine will be given sparingly by the Chief Secretary in camera tomorrow morning. The Committee and Press are now less sensitive to the question of camera evidence. The written statement mentioned in my letter of 15th July is being presented to the Committee tomorrow.

2. It would seem likely that the representatives of Arab States will not all have arrived in Lebanon in time for the opening of their hearing on Monday, which may therefore be postponed till Tuesday. The Committee will, however, proceed to Beirut on Sunday as previously planned. The party for Beirut totals 42. On conclusion of hearing of the representatives of Arab States, party will, as at present arranged, split into two; one will proceed from Beirut direct to Geneva by air, probably on 24th July, the other, consisting of the Chairman and a number of Members and staff (in all a party of about 20), will fly to Amman for informal talks and thence via Lydda to Geneva, where they will arrive probably on 25th July. Sandstrom told me that he agreed that formal visit by whole of the Committee to Amman before proceeding to Beirut might prejudice successful conclusion of the arrangements to meet other Members of the Arab League in Lebanon and that moreover he considered it appropriate that there should be some distinction in the nature of the two visits.

3. A copy of this telegram goes to Pirie-Gordon by bag.
Ends.

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. C.W. Baxter
Mr. H. Beeley

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

8752 / 957 / 31

Enter 16/12

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D.20th July, 1947.
R.20th " " 17.55 hrs.

E

INDEXED

No. 1377 Top Secret and Personal.

Your top secret and personal telegram of 18th July.

Paragraph 1. MacGillivray will wait till Committee gets to Geneva.

Paragraph 3 last sentence. MacGillivray will see everything we have here on this point. As in most cases we only possess one copy of the various Cabinet papers concerned, it will probably be necessary for him to be provided with

Paragraph 4. The only information I can give, additional to what has already been communicated to Martin by MacGillivray, is that Judge Sandstrom told me last night that he himself, having started as a Federalist, had come to the conclusion that any central form of Government would not work, and that he now favoured partition. His (corrupt group) Mohn, on whom he places great reliance, is suggesting in addition that some territory in Italian Somaliland should be handed to the Jews. Knowing this country, I expressed a doubt as to its suitability. The Italians did little with it although they were prepared to spend money on it. Mohn however, suggested that it was better than Negeb, which, unless there is oil in Negeb, is probably true.

Distributed to:-

M.S.25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Mr. Martin
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Blackburne

Foreign Office
" "

Mr. Gutch
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Eastwood
Mr. Bigg
Miss Boyd
Mr. G.W. Barton
Mr. H. Bealey

1	2	3	4	5	6
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FO 371/61875

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E 6074/951/31

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FO 371/61875

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67

E

E 6078 /113

1947

PALESTINE

10 JUL

Registry Number } E6078/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. W. Mountford
Borwall

Dated Beirut
Received in Registry } 504.
9 July
10

Arab Report of U.N. Committee.
Refer Amman tel 206 (E 5752/451/31) states
British Foreign Office informed Oronted Soc
that he had received information from
U.N.S.C.O.P. effort that they were prepared
to meet Reps of Arab Govts in any (Arab Capital)
that occurred from Arab situation and
had suggested Beirut as convenient site.

Last Paper.

0074

(Minutes.)

This is satisfactory.

References.

Copy a/o.
U.K./D.L., New York
Washington
Egyptian Paper (A. 14)
U.N. (A) 200

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/80. ✓ July 12
9/ U.K. Del. New York.
(Secret) no. 299
7/ W. York. no. 1378
(Secret) ✓ July 12

(Action completed.)

[Handwritten initials]

(Index.)

[Handwritten initials]

Next Paper.

6121

32008 F.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO 371/61875

43.107

E 6072
10 JUL

114

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No: 1

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Houstoun Boswall
No: 504

D. 9.12.a.m.10th July 1947

9th July 1947

R.12.30.p.m.10th July 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem
Amman
Cairo
Jedda
Bagdad
Damascus, Saving

X:X:X:

IMPORTANT

Amman telegram No: 206 to you: Palestine.

Minister for Foreign Affairs today informed Oriental Secretary that he had received information from United Nations Committee of Enquiry on Palestine to the effect that they were prepared to meet representatives of Arab Governments in any Arab capital. He had convened Hedads of Arab Missions here and had suggested that Beirut would be convenient site.



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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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E

115

E 6121

PALESTINE

10 JUL

Registry Number

E6121/717/31

FROM

Democracy

No.

Democracy

Dated

11/11/50

Received in Registry

20 June
11 July

Arab activities in Syria.
Re: Summary of 198 (E 5622/717/31) - State
Political Govt has been passing for action
& to take on certain secret material of
"underground" activity of Arabs in Syria.
Given list of communication with Assad
& related his only foreign affairs.

Last Paper.

6078

(Minutes.)

References.

1517

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ Feb perald. 80.
✓ July 17

(Action completed.)

[Signature]

(Index)

[Signature]

Next Paper.

E6159

Wt. 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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243-127/7

Enter 116

E 612

British Legation,
Damascus.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

10 JUN 30th June, 1947.

My dear Charles,

The Palestine Government have been pressing me to take some action on certain secret material already sent to you which indicates that a certain amount of "underground" Arab activity is taking place in this country (cf also Jerusalem telegram No. 86 Saving to Colonial Office of April 15th, CS749). Given the extremely strong feelings of all Syrians, from the President downwards, on this topic, it is a highly delicate one, and I was anxious not to do anything which would confront H.M. Government with something in the nature of an official intimation that given the extent and success of Jewish terrorist activities, and of Jewish political propaganda, there was nothing much else for the Arabs to do. At the same time, it was obviously desirable to let the Syrians know that we know that Fawzi Kawakji is active here. I accordingly led on to the subject in conversation this morning with the Head of the Political Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, whom I had been questioning in regard to the reported activities of the Persian delegate on U.N.S.C.O.P. (see Amman telegram No. 198 to Foreign Office). I told him that I was speaking quite unofficially, and was not making any representations, but that I felt it was my duty to let him know that reports of such "underground" activity, as well as I did, that at least one militant Arab leader was in Syria (it was quite unnecessary to mention names). Istuany Bey said that naturally he had no knowledge of such activities but "it would not be strange if the Syrian people, having seen how a race not usually accounted very warlike have adopted terrorist methods, were to conclude - being themselves not lacking in warlike spirit - that the best way to meet force is by force. Of course, were anything of the kind to happen, there would be nothing anti-British in the movement". Which was rather what I had anticipated, and after explaining to Istuany (who is a keen student of English) the expression "two blacks do not make a white", I dropped the subject. I expect Istuany will report the conversation to Jamil Mardam Bey. I saw the latter this morning, but he did not allude to it.

If the Foreign Office wish me to take any further action, they will no doubt instruct me accordingly. My personal view is that we have done enough for the present.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chief Secretary in Jerusalem.

Yours ever
V. Scrivenor

C.W. Baxter, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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FO 371/61875

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E 6159¹¹⁷

1947

PALESTINE

#12 J 1

Registry Number *E 6159/951/31.*
FROM
Col. Rice-Gordon
No. *Amman.*
Dated *73.*
Received in Registry *2 July*
12 -

Arab Boycott of Special Committee.
Refer Amman tel 198 (E 5622/957/31)
now transmit copies of letter referred to
- Paris 2 sheet ref. from King Abdullah
to Persian delegate of U.N.S.C.P. and to
the UN.

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

6121.

References.

by G.O.

R.13. 147

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ C.O.
✓ July 15

(Action completed.)

(Index)

G. G. 1/7

[Signature]

Next Paper.

E 6200

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 Reference:-
FO 371/61875

BRITISH LEGATION,
AMMAN.

3rd July, 1947.

118

(S/852/47)

DESPATCH NO. 73.

E 562/201

E 6159

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my telegram No. 198 of the 24th June, 1947, on the subject of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, and to transmit the enclosed translations of the messages referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of my telegram.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch together with its enclosures to His Majesty's representatives at Baghdad, Beirut, Cairo, and Bahran.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(C.M. PIRIE-GORDON)

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
The Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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Amman 23rd June, 47.

(COPY IN TRANSLATION)

119

Message delivered to Irani delegate on U.N.S.C.O.P.
through Transjordan Consul-General in Jerusalem.

It is a known fact that the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan is not a member in the United Nations Organisation. Notwithstanding this fact, if the Committee appointed by the United Nations Organisation is desirous of visiting the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan for the purpose of meeting the Transjordan Government in connection with the Palestine Arab Case, the Transjordan Government would welcome the visit of the Committee as a whole or any representative of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan cannot see the slightest advantage in boycotting this International Committee. On the contrary, the Transjordan Government declares that it is imperative that the Arabs of Palestine should cooperate with the Committee.

As Transjordan is not a member of the United Nations Organisation, she has no official authority to meet the Committee outside Transjordan territory.

With compliments.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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(COPY IN TRANSLATION)

120

The Arab Higher Executive -Egypt.

The U.N.S.C.O.P. has commenced its visits to the various parts of Palestine. We, the Transjordan Government are not represented in the said Organisation. While acknowledging the views expressed by the Arab Higher Executive, we consider it essential to meet the international Committee in order to bring to its notice the Arab case specifying the rights which were repeatedly demanded from the date of the Balfour Declaration until the present time. We consider that Arab Palestine should not be made to suffer as a result of the unfortunate impression made upon the members of the Committee by the uncooperative attitude adopted by the Arabs of Palestine.

We hope that these our views concerning the necessity for contacting the Committee both officially and unofficially will meet with the Higher Executive's consideration.

We repeat that the Hashemite Kingdom is not a member in the United Nations Organisation and that we have asked Transjordan to put forward the abovementioned views.

In sending our best regards to you all, we wish to place on record these our statements for your information and for the assistance of Palestine. We await your reply.

"ABDULLAH"

Amman 23rd June, 1947.

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Reference: FO 371/61875

70

Registry Number } E

TELEGRAM

No. M/A

Dated
Received
in Registry

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W

(Action completed

G.M.A.

Ne

E

70

E

E 6200

121

1947

PALESTINE

10 JUL

Registry
Number } E6200/957/31
TELEGRAM FROM

No. M Pine Gordon

Dated Amman

Received
in Registry } 21611 July
14

Arab Boycott of U.N. Committee.
Refer Beirut tel 504 (E6078/957/31) P.M.
informed that Transjordan Govt have replied to
UNSCOP. that while pleased to give evidence
they would only do so on Transjordan
territory for reasons already explained.

Last Paper.

615-9

(Minutes.)

References.

by L.O.
v.r. (P.O.) Depo.

723 14/7

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ P.O.
July 15

(Action
completed.)

G.P. M. 14/7

(Index)

25/8/48

Next Paper.

E 6366

30471 F.O.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2			

References:-

FO 371/61875

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E 6200

122

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Pirie Gordon

No. 216

11th July, 1947

D. 12.40 p.m. 12th July, 1947

R. 3.30 p.m. 12th July, 1947

Repeated to Bagdad
Beirut
Cairo
Damascus
Jedda
Jerusalem Saving

dddddd

IMMEDIATE

Beirut telegram No. 504 to you.

The Prime Minister informed me today the Transjordan Government have replied to the U.N.S.C.O.P. that while pleased to give evidence they would only do so on Transjordan territory for reasons already explained.

Foreign Office please pass to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo and Jedda as my telegrams Nos. 37, 37, 58 and 36 respectively.

[Repeated to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo and Jedda]

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FO 371/61875

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E

123

E 6366

1947

PALESTINE

JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6366/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

M. Hourton
Borwell

Dated

Received in Registry

Beirut
5-35
16 July
17

Last Paper.

6200.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ B.O. ✓ July 18
9/ U.K. Del New York (Open) no. 311
4/ W. York (Open) no. 1408
✓ July 18

Tel) Beirut 470
Rptd) Amman 325
19 July.

9) C.O. ✓ July 22

(Action completed.)

R 23/7

(Index.)

24/7/48

Next Paper.

E6368

Arab boycott of U.N. Committee.

Refer Beirut tel 504 (E6078/ 457/31) writer Foreign Affairs informed that Arab States have agreed to meet the U.N.S.C.O.P. on July 20th in the Lebanon

(Minutes.)

copy of before.

Egyptian Dept. CA. 18A
U.N. (P.O.) memo.

177. 17/7

See within:

C.O. tel. to Palestine 1584 of 19 July.

H.B. 24/7

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371/61875

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E 6366
JUL 1947

En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Houstoun Boswall D. 5.54 p.m. 16th July, 1947
No. 555
16th July, 1947. R. 10.28 p.m. 16th July, 1947

Repeated to Jeddah
Bagdad
Amman
Jerusalem
Cairo
Danaseus.

0 0 0 0

IMPORTANT

My telegram No. 504.

Minister for Foreign Affairs confirmed to a member of my staff that the Arab States have agreed to meet the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine on July 20th in the Lebanon.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

17 JUL 1947

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Reference: **FO 371/61875**

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry No.

E 6366/951/31

Draft.

~~Top Secret~~
~~Secret~~
Confidential.
~~Restricted~~
~~Open~~

Telegram.

No. Beirut 470

(Date) July 19th

Repeat to :-

Amman 325

Jerusalem

~~In Chain~~

~~Code~~

Cypher.

Distribution :-

Depl. no. 1

Copies to :-

c.o. July 22

OUT FILE

F. O.,

125

19/7 1947

Despatched 2.45 P M.

Immediate

~~Re~~ your telegram no 535 and Amman telegram no. 224. When the United Nations

Palestine Committee visit Beirut

and Amman, they will not

(repeat note) be accompanied

by a British Liaison Officer

2. We hope therefore that

Charge d'Affaires you and H.M. ~~Embassy~~ Amman

will send us by telegram an

account of the proceedings.

H.B. 19/7

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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OUT FILE

126

(E) 6366/951/31

(Confidential)
Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BEIRUT.

No. 470. D. 2.45 p.m. 19th July, 1947.
19th July, 1947.

Repeated to Amman No. 325,
Jerusalem.

3 3 3

IMMEDIATE.

Your telegram No. 535 and Amman
telegram No. 224.

WHICH THE DELEGATION OF THE
Committee visit Beirut and Amman they will
not (repeat not) be accompanied by the
British liaison officer.

2. We hope therefore that you and
His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires Amman will
send us by telegram an account of the
proceedings.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

127

6366 957 31
JUL 1947

75872/15A/47

Code

INDEXED

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 19th July, 1947. 11.15 hrs.

IMPORTANT
No. 1584 Confidential.

My telegram No. 1579.

Begins. Following for MacGillivray from Mathieson.

H.M. Ministers Amman and Beirut are being asked to report on visits of Committee. We shall however continue to rely on you for copies of transcripts of oral evidence and other documents issued by Committee in connection with these visits.
Ends.

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. H. Beeley.

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1	1				

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FO 371/61875

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128

E 6368

12 JUL 1947

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E 6368/151/31

41 Pire-Gordon

Amman

224

17 July
18

Evidence for C.N.S.C.P. from Transjordan Govt.
Report Amman dt 216 (E6200/951/31) C.N.S.C.P.
Some indicated to fact of G. in Jerusalem that
they may accept King Abdullah's proposal to
visit Amman, either before or after the session
in Beirut. Visit is not yet certain and
is at present dependent on timings.

Last Paper.

6366.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

Samir Pasha will present the
case well.

H.B. Kelly 19/7

L. Michel Pithie dt 1332 15/7.

H.P.
18/7

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

J.E.M. 19/7

H.P. 24/8/48

Next Paper.

E6515

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371/61875

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Pirie Gordon.
No. 224.

D. 12.30 p.m. 17th July 1947.

17th July 1947.

R. 3.20 p.m. 17th July 1947.

Repeated to Bagdad,
Beirut,
Cairo,
Damascus,
Jedda,
Saving Jerusalem.

E 6368

0:0:0:0

18 JUL 1947

IMMEDIATE.

My telegram No. 216. E 6200/95/11

Trans Jordan Government inform me that U.N.S.C.O.P. have indicated to their consul general at Jerusalem that the committee may accept King Abdulla's invitation to visit Amman either before or after the session in Beirut. Amman visit is not yet certain and is at present dependent on timings. Should visit in fact materialize it is proposed at present that there should be a public session at which the Arab case will be put by the Prime Minister.

Foreign Office please pass to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo and Jedda as my telegrams Nos. 39, 39, 59 and 37 resepctively.

[Repeated to Bagdad, Beirut, Cairo and Jedda.]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

JUL 18 1947

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References:-

FO 371/61875

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F	1947
<u>INWARD TELEGRAM</u>	

Ends

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)
TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 15th July, 1947.
R. 15th " " 16.25 hrs.

No. 1332

Addressed to Amman by secret telegram No.
(?) 365).
Repeated to S. of S.

Following for Martin from Macgillivray. Begins.

You may like to know for your own information that the United Nations Committee will almost certainly accept the renewed invitation of King Abdallah to visit Amman and is likely to suggest Saturday 19th July or, less probably, Thursday 17th July for this visit. They would travel by car and return to Jerusalem the same day. The Committee will leave Jerusalem on Sunday 20th July for three days stay in Beirut where they will hear the representatives of the other Arab States and thereafter proceed to Geneva. Ends.

Copies sent to:-

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|
| Foreign Office | = | Mr. C. W. Baxter. |
| " | = | Mr. H. Beeley. |

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Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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E

131

6515

PALESTINE

20 JUL 1947

Registry Number } E6515 / 131
FROM Mr Martin
C.O.
No. to Sir N. Butler.
Dated 18 July.
Received in Registry } 22 July.

Palestine - Special Committee

Re F.O. letter (E 6090 / 46 / 31) of 15/7.
Encloses copy of Palestine tel 1348 of 16/7
& letter from Mr Mac Gillway to Mr Martin of 15/7.
Does not think any representative of H.M.G.
should be led to comment on proposals
of committee.

Last Paper.

6368. E6515/2

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

22/7

(Index)

24/8/48

Next Paper.

E 6543

(Minutes.)

We are to discuss this subject
at a meeting in the Colonial Office
at 3 P.M. on the 24th July. See
who is to attend 21/7

17.15 evening 22/7

Meeting held. C.O. are preparing
a record. In general terms, it was agreed:

1. That Sir Douglas Hennis's memorandum (E 5694) should be supplied to the Committee.
2. That we should decline to be drawn into any consultation implying readiness to accept any specific proposal.
3. That a joint C.O. - F.O. draft should be prepared on the attitude to be adopted to various hypothetical

/proposals

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Reference: -
FO 371/61875

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proposals, and that the draft should
take full account of the strategic factors

HB. 24/7

See within.

Palestine LCI 1363 of 18/7

HB. 28/7

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					3

Reference:-

FO 371/61875

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6515

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Downing Street,
S.W.1.

75872/154/47.

18th July, 1947.

mtls

21.7.

Mr Butler

IMMEDIATE

To dear Butler.

Thank you for your letter of 15th July (E.6090/46/31) about the question of evidence before the United Nations Committee on Palestine at Geneva.

As you will now have seen from the High Commissioner's telegram No. 1348 of 16th July, of which I enclose a further copy for convenience of reference, MacGillivray is being sent here for consultation on the way to agree that any decision on the point raised in your letter might await discussion with him on his arrival here and that in the meantime we need not approach the Committee on the subject.

Handwritten

Our own preliminary view is that it would be awkward for any representative of His Majesty's Government to be led into comment on proposals the Committee may have in mind, particularly as regards the likelihood of their acceptance by His Majesty's Government. It would obviously be most undesirable that any suspicion should get about that the Committee's recommendations had in any way been influenced by His Majesty's Government and in any case, since His Majesty's Government have themselves failed to make up their minds and there is no clear policy on the subject, it would be very difficult for a representative /to

SIR NEVILLE BUTLER, *REC'D*.

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to express a view. There are, of course, questions of detail on which it would be well to give the Commission any assistance of which they may be in need, e.g. as regards population of particular areas affected by any scheme of partition, but the presence of MacGillivray (who seems to have established such close personal relations with the Chairman of the Committee and its staff) should ensure that such requirements are met.

I enclose for your information a copy of his latest letter. As you will see, paragraph 5 describes the procedure which Sandstrom proposes to adopt during the initial stages of the Committee's stay at Geneva.

In sincerely,

J.M. Jackson

P.S. We have now agreed that MacGillivray may go direct to Geneva from Palestine (as previously arranged) and come on here after a day or two. J.M.J.

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135

Chief Secretary's Office,
Jerusalem,
PALESTINE.

SECRET

15th July, 1947.

Dear Martin,

Thank you for your two telegrams Nos. 1499 and 1504 informing me of arrangements made for my stay at Geneva. You will have seen from my telegram No. 1330 of yesterday that I now propose to arrive there rather earlier than I had at first anticipated. When the date of arrival is definitely decided (and this largely depends on the availability of an air passage) I will send a telegram directly notifying the F.O. Conference Department Represent-

2. My telegrams of last night and this morning have informed you of the Committee's intention to visit Trans-Jordan and Beirut before leaving for Geneva. I understand that the majority of the members are hopeful that the Trans-Jordan Government will, in their evidence, come out in favour of partition. During the last few days the members have had some time for reading and many of them have been going through the Peel Report, some for the first time. They have, I gather, been deeply impressed by its argument and the consensus of opinion is now strongly inclined to the solution there advocated. They realise, however, that they cannot expect from the Arab States' representatives at Beirut any recommendation other than that for the immediate independence of Palestine established as a single democratic State with an Arab majority; they hope, however, that Trans-Jordan, if given the opportunity of voicing an opinion in advance /of

J. M. Martin, Esq., C.B., C.V.O.,
The Colonial Office,
London.

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the meeting with the representatives of the Arab States, may take another line and thereby, although an isolated Arab dissident, lend support to the probable ultimate majority recommendation of the Committee and also, at the present critical stage, possibly sway in favour of partition those members who are still wavering.

3. Last week it seemed very likely that Granados and Fabregat would fight the decision taken by the Committee by majority vote (six to three with two abstentions) not to visit the Cyprus camps and would demand that a sub-committee consisting of themselves should be allowed to go. Granados and Fabregat are, however, keen to go both to Trans-Jordan and the Lebanon; they will also wish not to arrive late for discussions in Geneva and there is, therefore, very little chance that they will now continue to press their demand to visit Cyprus. The Yugoslavs, although they voted in favour of going to Cyprus, have accepted the adverse decision and are not likely to raise

4. The Chairman has to-day been told that, apart from the informal address to the Committee by the High Commissioner tomorrow afternoon, this Government will not ask to be heard in oral evidence. It is proposed, however, to present to the Committee before they leave Palestine a written statement, the main purpose of which will be to correct some of the mis-statements which have been made in public evidence before the Committee. This statement, which is now under preparation, will consist of five chapters as follows:-

- Chapter I. An historical summary of the principal political events in Palestine since 1st January, 1946.
- Chapter II. Notes on statements made by Jewish witnesses.
- Chapter III. A note on Education.

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Chapter IV. A note on the cost of lawlessness in Palestine.

Chapter V. A brief note on the Political Survey 1946-47 presented to the Committee by the Jewish Agency.

5. Sandstrom told me to-day that he proposes to adopt the following procedure in the initial stages of the Committee's stay at Geneva. First, he will get Mohn and Bunche to address the Committee, analysing the various partition alternatives which they have been working out; this with a view to getting some of the basic data into the heads of the members and so that they may fully appreciate, the problems which partition presents. Secondly, he will place before the Committee a note on the historical background and the present constitutional position under the Mandate; he regards it as important that the legal position should be clarified at the outset and I rather gather that it is his intention that this note should serve as a draft for the introductory part of the Committee's report. He would place before the Committee another memorandum which would summarise and examine the alternative solutions which have been put forward to them during their stay in Palestine; this he hopes would lead to discussions from which there would crystallise a definite decision or decisions on the basis of which the recommendations of the report could be drafted in outline.

Yours ever,
(Sgd) (D.C. MacGillivray).

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23 JUL 1947

INWARD TELEGRAM

16
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Cypher (O.T.P.)

E 6515/951/31

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 18th July, 1947.
R. 18th " " 22.30 hrs.

INDEXED
INDEXED

IMMEDIATE

No. 1565. Top Secret and Personal.

I am sending by fast air mail the notes of an address I gave in camera to delegates of UNSCOP on 17th July.

despatch by telegram as I (correct group find that) certain delegates have communicated those parts which suited them to the press and hence garbled versions have been reported. Hence you may be asked what in fact was said.

Distributed to:-

M.S. 25.
Secretary of State.
Sir T. Lloyd.
Mr. Ivor Thomas.
Mr. Martin.
Sir C. Jeffries.
Mr. Blackburne.
Mr. Gutch,
Foreign Office

Mr. Trafford Smith.
Mr. Mathieson.
Mr. Higham.
Mr. Bennett.
Mr. Eastwood.
Mr. Bigg.
Mr. Poynton.
Miss Boyd.
Mr. H. Bealey.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

139

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 16th July, 1947.

R. 16th " " 22.50 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 1348 Top Secret and Personal.

Chairman of UNSCOP has asked me whether he can have any documents which would assist them, particularly with reference to partition. I propose therefore, if you agree, to issue Harris Memorandum as a confidential document. I was also asked whether they could have working out of Morrison Anglo-American Committee of experts and there was a general request for documents giving our experience in working out various schemes. I am therefore sending MacGillivray home before he goes to Geneva to discuss with you what could be given. It has occurred to me that there could be no harm in giving confidentially such papers as replies of High Commissioner for Palestine to questionnaire from Secretary of State dated March, 1944, and any similar papers which may exist.

^a(Corrupt group - correction being obtained)

Distributed to:-

M.S. 25	Mr. Trafford Smith
Secretary of State	Mr. Mathieson.
Sir T. Lloyd	Mr. Higham
Mr. I. Thomas	Mr. Bennett
Mr. Martin	Mr. Eastwood
Sir C. Jeffries	Mr. Bigg
Mr. Blackburne	Miss Boyd.
Mr. Cutch	
Foreign Office	- Mr. H. Bealey.

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1947

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140

E 6543

22 JUL 1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E6543/951/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Sir A. Cadogan
New York.

Dated 1944.

Received in Registry } 21 July.
22 July.

Submission of Palestine Question to General Assembly, U.N.O.

Wishes to know whether memorandum 'The Political History of Palestine under British Administration' should be used by General Assembly as a whole, or whether any other account is to be submitted.

Last Paper.

E6515

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

tel) New York 2264.
22 July.
Repld to ltr 7403.

(Minutes.)

Tel. 15 New York.

See within

c.o. tel to Palestine 633 Saw of 23/7

H73 22/7

H73. 30/7

Palestine tel 1406 of 24/7

H73. 2/8

(Action completed.)

M 24/7.

(Index.)

24/8/48

Next Paper.

E 6637

32008 F.O.P.

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FO 371/61875

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION
DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to
United Nations)

No. 1944

D. 8.00 p.m. 21st July, 1947.

21st July, 1947.

R. 2.40 a.m. 22nd July, 1947.

Repeated to : High Commissioner, Jerusalem

Washington - Saving

IMPORTANT

MMMM

GLANT

6543
22 JUL 1947

PLAINTEXT

Secretariat enquire whether we shall be submitting any documentation to the General Assembly in connexion with our Note on April 2nd asking that Palestine question should be placed on the agenda of the next regular annual session. You will recall that in that Note we said that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would "submit to the Assembly an account of their administration of the League of Nations mandate.....".

2. I do not know whether it is your intention that memorandum entitled "The Political History of Palestine Under British Administration (memorandum by His Britannic Majesty's Government presented in July, 1947, to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine)" is intended also for the use of the General Assembly as a whole or whether it is your intention to submit any other account of our administration apart from such oral account as may be given in speeches by United Kingdom representative at General Assembly.

3. I shall be grateful for instructions.

Foreign Office please repeat to High Commissioner,
Jerusalem as my telegram No. 61.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office,
for repetition to Jerusalem.]

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JUL 22 1947
MEMORANDUM

142

Registry
No.

OUT FILE

E

Despatched ^{22/7} 5 47^{1/2} M.

Draft.

Important
urgent

Telegram.

UK Del. New
York

Your telegram no. 1944 [Palestine]
The "Political History of
Palestine under British Administration"
is the document promised in your
note of the 2nd April to the
Secretary General.

2264

Repeat to
Washington ⁹⁴⁰³
Geneva

2. It is intended that this
memorandum shall be ^{made} available to
all Delegations at the next session
of the Assembly. Geneva have
been asked to send you 100 additional
copies by air mail and 100 by
sea. If these are insufficient, the
Secretariat might consider re-printing
the memorandums themselves.

July 22ND

by pher

World
Organization

C.O. concen
WB.

3. We shall not submit any
^{comprehensive}
other account of our administration.

1/25

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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It is of course possible that we shall wish to circulate other documents ^{after we have seen} ~~in the light of~~ the special committee's report.

H.B. 221/7

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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OUT FILE

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

(E)

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to
the United Nations)

No. 2264.
22nd July, 1947.

D. 5.45 p.m. 22nd July, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 7403,
Jerusalem.

IMPORTANT.
GIANT.

Your telegram No. 1944 [Palestine].

The "Political History of Palestine under British Administration" is the document promised in your note of the 2nd April to the Secretary-General.

2. It is intended that this memorandum shall be made available to all Delegations at the next session of the Assembly. Jerusalem have been asked to send you 100 additional copies by air mail and 100 by sea. If these are insufficient, the Secretariat might consider re-printing the memorandum themselves.

3. We shall not submit any other comprehensive account of our administration. It is of course possible that we shall wish to circulate other documents after we have seen the special Committee's report.

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1445
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INDEXED

With the compliments of
the Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

6543 / 957 / 31
25 / III 1947

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
23. 7. 1947.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

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END

6543 957 / 31

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 24th July, 1947.
R. 24th " " "

INDEXED
15.55 hrs.

No. 1106 Secret.

No. 1304 to Foreign Office.

The letter under which "The Political History of Palestine Under British Administration" was presented to the Special Committee was identical draft enclosed with Magillivray's letter to Herbin of 19th March, and made it clear that this was the historical account promised in Mr. Herbin's statement on 16th February.

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. H. Hooley

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